The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9593.—VOL. LIX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th instant, at St. Augustine's, Balmain, by special licence, by the Rev. F. G. Dillon, TIMOTHY EDMOND, second son of the late Mr. EDMOND O BRIEN, of Grousehall, county Kerry, Ireland, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, New Market, county Cork, Ireland.

On the 8th instant, by special licence, at All Saints Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. F. Young, ALEXANDER S. CHRISTIE, Esq., second son of the late Captain Christie, R. N., fourth son of the late General Christie, Durie, Fifeshire, Scotland, to MARIANN SMITH, second daughter of the late M. Smith, Esq., B. M., H. M. 16th Regiment, Limerick, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, at his residence, Hutchisoian farm, Bringelly, WILLIAM CORNELIUS, the beloved son of EDWARD and REBECCA FISHER, aged 26.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of his parents, Rose Hill-street, Redfern, ANDREW ALFRED, infant son of FREDERICK and PHILLIS HODGE, aged 10 months and three weeks.

On the 14th instant, at Greycliffe, the residence of Jos. S Willis, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH AUSTIN, aged 73 years.

On the 15th instant, at his residence High-street, Penrith, FREDERICK JOHN LOTT, aged 34, leaving an affectionate wife and family, and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.

On the 14th instant, at the Sydney Infirmary, EMILY WATTS, the beloved wife of John Watts, in her 40th year.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, 130 Darling-street, Ultimo, after a long illness, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of THOMAS MANNING, and daughter of the late Mr. James M'Knight, of Askeaton, county Limerick, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace, Amen.

On the 16th instant, at St. Leonards, in her 39th year, CATHERINE, wife of ARTHUR CARR, Old Commodore Inn.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known and powerful steamship KAIKOURA (lately employed in the Panama mail service by the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company), 1500 tons, S. Harry Wright, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched as above, UNDER SAIL ONLY, on or about the 15th MARCH next; and, from her fast-sailing qualities, offers special inducement to shippers of WOOL, SPECIE, &c, &c. Her magnificent accommodations for all classes of PASSENGERS are too well known to require comment, and early application is necessary to secure berths.
For freight, passage-money, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

STEAM BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEALAND.
The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched by Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co., on the following dates, with passengers, cargo, stock, mails, and parcels:—
TO NEW ZEALAND, in February.
The GOTHENBERG, via Bluff, 25th February.
The above steamers for New Zealand sail on the dates named for BLUFF HARBOUR, DUNEDIN, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, GREYMOUTH, and HOKITIKA, and transhipping at Wellington for AUCKLAND, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI, &c.
N.B.—When Bluff Harbour and Otago are the first ports of call, the steamers proceed thence to Lyttelton, Wellington, Nelson, Greymouth, and Hokitika, and back to Melbourne. When Hokitika is the first port of call, the vessels proceed thence to Greymouth, Nelson, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and Bluff Harbour, and back to Melbourne in the order named.
Through tickets to and from all the above-named ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.
Intending passengers by the GOTHENBERG must leave Sydney by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer ALEXANDRA, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.
The favourite s. s.
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons,
Captain H. P. Sawell,
having just come off the slip in Melbourne, where she has received a complete overhaul, now resumes her usual trips, and will be dispatched from Macnamara's Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.
The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any passenger steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is always in attendance on the ladies' cabin.
A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for the safe conveyance of gold.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon	£4 0 0
Ditto return	6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle.
For rates and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION
by Steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, 25th February,
at noon.
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR MELBOURNE.—The steamship YOU YANGS will not leave this as usual on Thursday next, on account of receiving her annual overhaul.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at WELSHPOOL, PORT ALBERT.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 22nd instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on THURSDAY, February 18th, at 11 o'clock p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, on FRIDAY, February 19th, at 10 o'clock p.m.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Clarence Town THIS DAY, and Miller's Forest, on THURSDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, Friday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, to-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, Friday afternoon, at 5; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Boomerang will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Auckland, Monday afternoon, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday, and to Maryborough direct twice a week.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 23rd instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.
Fare, 1s each way; children, 6d; monthly ticket, 20s.
N.B.—A return ticket will be issued for the 4.30 trip from Sydney, and 5.15 from Manly, for ONE SHILLING, available for this trip only.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, the splendid clipper ship WINEFRED, A1 at Lloyd's, noted in the Melbourne trade for rapid passages, Charles Pennington, commander. Wool received at Marsden's Stores. YOUNG and LARK; or,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, GLADESVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL, AND RIVER STEAMERS.—From FOOT of KING-STREET to PARRAMATTA DAILY, at 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
PELICAN, 9, 1, 5; return 6.50, 11, 3.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11, 3; return 9, 1, 5.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
FARES by PELICAN at a NOMINAL CHARGE of 9d Saloon, return 1s; Steerage 6d, RETURN 9d, available for return by any of the company's steamers.
ACCOMMODATION three times greater than the Opposition steamer, and comfortable in all weather.
Contract Tickets, 20 per cent. less than the Opposition.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER.—PREMIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney, 9, 1, and 5. From Parramatta, 6.50, 11, and 3, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, &c. Fare: Cabin, 6d; return ditto, 9d.; being 33 per cent. cheaper, and faster than any other steamer. N.B.—Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, with immediate dispatch, having the whole of the lower hold engaged, the clipper ship CALDBECK, 761 tons register, double A1 at Lloyd's, W. Brown, commander.
Wool received at Marsden's.
YOUNG and LARK; or,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR MAY SALES.
FOR LONDON.—The SOBRAON will sail on THURSDAY, 25th February.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, 30 guineas.
Intermediate, 20 ditto.
Apply to Captain ELMSLIE, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—To sail first week in March.—The first-class ship
CANAAN,
A1 at Lloyds, William Wilson, commander, 846 tons register.
This well-known and favourite Sydney trader will meet with the utmost dispatch, having the whole of her dead weight down, and a large portion of her wool engaged.
Has large roomy cabins for a limited number of first-class passengers.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For rates of passage or freight apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON,
The DUNBAR CASTLE.
This fine ship will be despatched the first week in arch.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SWANSON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, with dispatch.—The first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons register, James Brinsden, commander.
CABIN PASSAGE, £35 and upwards.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation for passengers) apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay.

FOR LONDON (via CAPETOWN, Cape of Good Hope, calling to land passengers for the OPHIR GOLD FIELDS).—The fine British frigate-built ship TALBOT, 1000 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, Captain T. James, will be dispatched as above, FROM MELBOURNE, on 25th February, carrying FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS passengers, for whom comfortable, roomy, and well-ventilated accommodation will be provided.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—A liberal allowance made for passage-money to Melbourne.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper ship ASHBURTON, 1000 tons, Charles Smith, commander, being under charter, will positively sail TO-MORROW. The saloon accommodation is of a superior description; and the steerage, by height of 'tween decks and unequalled ventilation, offers inducements seldom secured.
For all particulars apply on board, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Intending passengers are invited to inspect this vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE OF PACKETS.—The American favourite clipper barque PENANG, A1, 950 tons, F. White, commander, will follow the clipper ship BUMS. This vessel made her last passage to San Francisco in 62 days; Captain White was presented with a testimonial by his passengers. Parties are invited to inspect her at the Grafton Wharf. For rates of passage apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship BUMS, 850 tons, S. Howard, commander, will positively be dispatched on THURSDAY MORNING. One state-room in saloon vacant, and a few berths in the intermediate. Parties are invited to inspect her superior accommodation, at the Grafton Wharf. Passengers are requested to call THIS DAY for number of berths to
H. H. HALL, U. S Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine A1 clipper barque MARY MILLER, James Taylor, commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY next. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—For light freight only.—The clipper ship YANG TSZE, George Smith, commander.
Apply to YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

FIRST VESSEL DIRECT TO OVALAU, FIJI.—The A1 clipper barque NORMAN, 350 tons burthen, having engaged a large portion of her cargo will sail on the 1st March. Has first-class accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or C. M. DEANE, 32, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJIS, FRIENDLY and NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—The favourite island trader BLACK DOG, 200 tons, W. H. Weiss, master, being under engagement, will sail positively on 25th instant. Shippers and intending passengers will please make early arrangements to insure punctual dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR FIJIS, or any ISLAND in the SOUTH SEA for which inducement may offer.—The fast clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain Clulow, taking passengers and cargo. This vessel is well adapted for stock, having made several successful voyages with both horses and cattle.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The colonial clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, J. Griffin, master, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will sail end of the week.
For freight or passage, has superior accommodation, apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND direct, conveying cargo for WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, NELSON, OTAGO, NAPIER, TARANAKI, PICTON, and the BLUFF (to be forwarded to the above Ports, by one of the CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM PACKETS).—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader PRINCE ALFRED, Captain Watson, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will positively be dispatched on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant. Shippers are requested to ship at once, as the vessel is fast loading. For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-known clipper barque HEVERSHAM, J. B. Sherlock, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary), apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and MARYBOROUGH.—The fine schooner PRIMA DONNA will have good dispatch.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The schooner JULIA will have immediate dispatch. For freight, &c. apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street; or H. W. HARPER, Struth's Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH direct.—The fine clipper brig PRINCE EDWARD, Captain Pallant, now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

THE SCHOONER WAVE OF LIFE, for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—Shippers are requested to complete shipments, and send in bills of lading for signature to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—WEST HARTLEY No. 2, THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, first vessel.—The clipper schooner UNDAUNTED, lands cargo and passengers at all ports. Sails first fair wind. For freight or passage apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP HARKAWAY, from London.—All GOODS that are not passed by 10 o'clock TO-DAY will be placed in Campbell's Bond under imperfect entry.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

SHIP SAMARANG, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be loaded and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP SAMARANG, from London.—Captain KING will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to load Grain in SOUTH AUSTRALIA for LONDON or LIVERPOOL.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c.,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
_ Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

FOR SALE, a Ship's BOAT and SKIFFS, and Skiff DINGIES. Apply Shipwrights' Arms, Balmain.

FOR SALE.—A CUTTER, 14 tons, well found. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, half-decked BOAT and DINGY cheap. 42, Upper William-street North.

SURF BOAT, and 4 small BOATS, cheap. MACBETH, Boatbuilder, Tayler's Wharf, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—The Annual MEETING of the Members of the Australian Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—The Adjourned Public MEETING for the formation of a Volunteer Company will be held at the hall of the Newtown School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual MEETING of this Society, will be held at the Society's office, 279, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, to receive the report of the committee for the past year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the committee,
SIDNEY DOUGLAS, Secretary.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—Adjourned MEETING.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held in the company's office, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last; for electing a Director in the room of Matthew Young, Esq.; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge, 6th February, 1869.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members of the Civil Service Club will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Sec.
8th February, 1869.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
The THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 18, 1869, at 8 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect a President, two Directors, and a Steward, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.P., and M. CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P., the retiring Directors, and Mr. W. JARRETT, the retiring Steward, have given the required notice of their intention to become CANDIDATES for the same offices they now hold.
By order of the Board,
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns, R. A. Chapter.—Bi-monthly Convocation, this evening, at 7.30 sharp.

NO. 2 CO. HIGHLANDERS.—Committee MEETING on THURSDAY EVENING after drill.

S. S. V. R.—Members muster TO-NIGHT, at station, 7.30 sharp.
Band to attend.
J. B. HILLIER, Lieutenant.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—Committee MEETING THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past 7.
W. CLARK, Hon Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—An adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Masonic Hall, in Clarence-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the Directors' Report, of date 11th January, 1869, for the past half-year, on which two resolutions were carried, to the end that the said resolutions may be absolutely rescinded, and the said Report in its entirety be adopted.
And to consider any other business that may be brought before such Meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Waterloo Branch, No. 7.—MEETING TO-NIGHT—Important business. All members are invited to attend.
S. S. GOOLD, President; W. W. DENISON, Sec.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—A SOIREE and TEA-MEETING in connection with No. 1 Lodge will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.
W. COULTER, W.M.
G. ACHESON, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—ADJOURNED Grand Lodge, Chapel, Kent-street, 25th February.
By command of the W. Grand Master,
GEORGE LEA WILSON, G. Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, No. 4 Lodge.—Purple MEETING, Chapel, Kent-st., 18th February.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 4.—Ach-Purple MEETING, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, in the Lodge Room, Kent-street, at 8 o'clock sharp.
R. M'NEILL, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A MEETING of parties interested in the celebration of the above day will be held at Mr. D. KEARNEY'S, Colonnade Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock p.m.
J. G. O'CONNOR, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at Temperance Hall, at 8, J. J. Neave, and W. Robson missionaries of the Society of Friends, and others, will address the meeting. Mr. GEORGE LUCAS, Presides.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

C. KINGCOT, please CALL on Mrs. PEARSON, 37, Erskine-street, as early as possible.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JAMES TREBILCOCK, Cattle-dealer, who left South Australia three years ago, last heard of twelve months since, leaving New Zealand for Queensland, he is much desired to write to Mr. R. S. HARRIS, Perryman's, King William-street, Adelaide; or any person having any knowledge of his fate or whereabouts would confer a favour, and relieve much anxiety, by communicating with Mr. HARRIS as above.

JOHN FITZGERALD please write to your wife, JANE FITZGERALD, Lithgow.

MARY MULLINS, County Clare, Ireland, MATTHEW QUILLIGAN would like to hear from you. Address care of Mr. HANNING, Boarding-house, Oamaru, New Zealand.

THE Gentleman who called at Mrs. HOPE'S, Carlton-street, will be so kind as to CALL again.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.—A MEETING of the committee will be held at the Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court House, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. R. B. Smith, Honorary Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I respectfully solicit your vote for the office of AUDITOR, at the next Annual Meeting of your Society.
WILLIAM WAILES, Accountant.
Piper-street, Woollahra, February 16, 1869.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
I beg to announce myself a CANDIDATE for the AUDITORSHIP about to become vacant, and most respectfully solicit the favour of your support at the next election.
THOMAS FIELD.
392, George-street, 12th February, 1869.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of a dispute between the Proprietors of the Mine and another party holding an interest in the profits of its working, which threatens to result in an EQUITY SUIT, the prospectus of the Company is withdrawn for the present.
J. MULLENS, Broker to the Company.
131, Pitt-street, 12th February, 1869.

SAVINGS' BANK.
The attention of Depositors in this Bank is particularly directed to the 11th section of the new regulations, viz.:—
"Each depositor shall in the month of February in each year produce or cause to be produced his or her pass book at the proper office of the Savings' Bank for the purpose of being inspected examined and verified with the books of the said Savings' Bank in such manner and on such day or days as shall be for that purpose named and appointed in and by any notice which the said Trustees shall cause to be published in the local papers."
In pursuance of this regulation, the Trustees have appointed from the 15th to the 27th February inclusive, during the usual office hours, as the times when pass books may be presented for the purpose indicated.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The public are informed that the magnificent shipment of FURNITURE by the Magellan, is now on VIEW at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Pitt-street, next the HERALD Office. For particulars, see advertisements.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MORITZ GOTTHELF was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st day of February, 1868.
The business will be continued under the same style and name as heretofore.
I. JACOBS and CO.
5, Barrack-street, Sydney, 1st February, 1869.

WE beg to announce that, owing to the decease of our Mr. DE ROUBAIX JENAR, our business will be carried on from and after the 15th November, 1868, under the firm of GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO.
Our Candles will in future bear the mark "ROYAL MANUFACTURE," GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO., late De Roubaix Jenar and Co.
DE ROUBAIX JENAR and CO.
Sole agent, for Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. William Meyerstein, 6, Love-lane, Aldermanbury, London.

ON MY Return from Europe, I have THIS DAY resumed my usual business as WOOL and PRODUCE BROKER.
JAMES WALLACH, 14, Spring-street, next door to Messrs. D. Cohen and Co.
Sydney, 15th February, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN KEAREY, Coachbuilder, &c., to 290, Pitt-street (2 doors from Park-street).
Every description of vehicle manufactured or repaired at the very lowest remunerative prices.

NOTICE.—NO. 4 CONTRACT G. W. RAILWAY.—The undersigned requests that all CLAIMS on him in reference to the above contract, may be at once forwarded with particulars to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, of Sydney, Solicitors, for settlement. All claims not sent in during this month cannot be recognised.
WILLIAM WATKINS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The Shot Practice that should have taken place for Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 Batteries, at Mrs. Macquarie's Battery, on Saturday, the 6th instant, is POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 20th, at same hour; and that ordered for Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, at Waverley, on the 13th, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at same hour.
By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

NOTICE.—Correspondents with the undersigned will please address their Letters until further notice, 1, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.
W. B. TOOTH.

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests his Correspondents to communicate with Mr. EDWARD MARLAY, Clifton, Drayton, Queensland, upon all matters, connected with his Stock, Stations, Estates, and other business, which will receive attention from him.
W. B. TOOTH.
January 29th, 1869.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—A course of practical instruction in CHEMISTRY, embracing the leading operations in chemical manipulation, the preparation of chemical substances, and a systematic course of testing, together with the analysis of metallic ores and other substances, will be commenced on TUESDAY, 23rd February, and will be continued on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, during Lent term, from 2 to 4 p.m. This class is open to all persons, whether matriculated or not, on payment of a fee of three guineas.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legitimate claims against WILLIAM ABINGDON BOWLES, late of Windsor Road, Schoolmaster, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.
W. WALKER, Sole Executor.
Windsor, February 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.—If JAMES RYLEY does not remove his boxes fourteen days from this date they will be SOLD.
SOLOMON JONES, 34, Dale-street, Chippendale.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of J. G. GRIFFITHS, Botany Road, Bootmaker, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, on or before FRIDAY next, the 19th instant.
N. J. CROCKER, 519, George-street.

I HEREBY caution all clergymen from marrying my daughter SARAH LEADBEATER, she being under age. MATILDA (X her mark) LEADBEATER.
Parramatta, February 15, 1869.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE at R. C. WEEKES and CO.'S until THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of Catalogues of the Yard not being ready. J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—If WILLIAM WILKINSON does not return within one month from this date, I intend to marry again.
February 8. MARY JANE WILKINSON.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against harbouring or giving credit to my wife after this date. GEORGE SIRKITT, Wells-street, Redfern.
February 10th, 1869.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. GEORGE HARRISON as a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on in the name of MILLER and HARRISON. F. MILLER, Albion Wharf. 15th Feb.

MRS. F. L. COTTON begs to denote to the public that the person named JOHN COTTON, sentenced at the Police Court to three months' imprisonment, is NOT any connection of JOHN CHARLES OSWELL, son of F. L. COTTON, son of the late JOSEPH COTTON, Ex-Governor of Macao, China, &c., &c.

CARTRIDGES, Rifle and Pistol, manufactured by F. P. Lewis and Co., 92, Kerr-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.
TENDERS, bearing the endorsement "Tenders for Debentures," will be received, up to noon of FRIDAY, 26th instant, at this office, for the purchase of the whole, or any portion, of £50,000 of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Debentures.
The Debentures will have a currency of 5 or 7 years (at the option of the lender, to be declared in the tender), commencing 1st March, 1869, will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and be in equal sums of £100.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 8th February.

TO BUILDERS.—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Windsor.—New design and specifications having been prepared, TENDERS are invited for the erection of the above Church. Masonry and brickwork may be tendered for separately. Plan and specifications at the office of Mr. T. ROWE, Architect, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at Mr. W. BEARD'S, George-street, Windsor, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before 23rd instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Shop and Dwelling House, at Botany. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road, City, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, 20th instant.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS wanted, for framing and fixing Traveller, New Post Office Works, Sydney.

BUILDERS.—TENDERS wanted, for Sh p Fronts, Balconies, &c. Plans and Specifications, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh and Campbell streets.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received by the Newtown Borough Council, up to 7 p.m., on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, for the construction of about 34 rods of fencing. Specification may be seen on application to the undersigned, between 12 and 3 o'clock.
ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.
Newtown, 16th February.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited until THURSDAY, 4th March, for the erection of a first-class House in Darlinghurst Road. Plans, 191, Bourke-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS continue to finish Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, in Writing or Bookkeeping, privately, or in class, day or evening. 166, Phillip-street. Established 1861. Letters written.

EVERY Description of plain NEEDLEWORK done well and cheap, by hand or sewing-machine; also, wanted, a good MACHINIST, for Singer's machine. 365, Elizabeth-steet South.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street.

MR. HUGH PATERSON, Dentist, has REMOVED to 247, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint.

MRS. SHAW, Parisian Stay and Corset Maker, 160, Castlereagh-street, between King and Hunter sts.

MEDICATED BATH-ROOMS, 143, Pitt-st., near Hunter-st. Sulphur, Perfumatory, & Fragrant Baths.

RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, has removed to 348, George-street, top part.

R. LAMB, 348, George-st., up stairs.—Specs 1s, double eye-glasses 2s, concave glasses 2s 6d, pebbles 10s.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

WANT and SIMPSON, Stock and Station Agents, Wool Brokers, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Station Valuators. Liberal advances made against liens on ensuing clips of wool. Fat Stock Agents.

CARTES DE VISITE, 10s per dozen, retaken without extra charge. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s 6d per dozen, at J. YATES, 432, George-street, near White Horse.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-street.

£2500 N. S. W. Government DEBENTURES Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining SHARES, for SALE by
BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

£50 TO £5000 to LEND, on country property, 6 per cent. O'Hambrock, dispensary, Pyrmont, Sydney.

MESSRS. DANE and CO., Government Stock and Share Brokers, 67, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

MONEY.—The sums of £5000, £3000, £2000, £1000, £600, £300, and £100, are ready to be lent on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 6 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE, 3 SHARES in the Mutual Benefit Building Society. Address R. W., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM, N. S. W. Marine, Peak Downs, Joint Stock, and other SHARES, for SALE.
Citys, Commercials, Gas, and Sydney Insurance Shares, WANTED.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

DIAMOND RING.—LOST, a diamond ring, family relic. Reward by applying to Mr. HAMMON, Jeweller, King-street.

LOST, on the 8th, a BODY of a Black Silk Dress. A Reward. Pierce, Market-street.

LOST, HEIFER, white, red spots, M off rump. 10s if returned. Rev. W. SCHOFIELD, Waverley.

LOST, Tuesday afternoon, February 16, a CHEQUE, No. 89, on London Chartered Bank, in favour of Captain Fleming, by C. Livie.

LOST, a PURSE, by a poor girl, between Darling Point and King-street, containing a sovereign and a half, as well as silver. Trust the finder will return it to The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, in George-street, a PARCEL containing a pair of LADIES' BOOTS. The finder will be rewarded on delivering same at the office of LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

STRAYED into my yard, 52, York-street, on the 15th, a Bay HORSE, Saddle and Bridle on; branded WZ over D in circle off shoulder, D in circle near shoulder, and D on the left cheek. The owner can have it by paying expenses.

STRAYED, BROWN MARE, HC near shoulder, 41 under saddle, star forehead. Any person finding and bringing the same to Mr. DAVIS, Salesman, Camperdown, will receive 10s. reward.

£1 REWARD for the NAME of the author of advertisement appearing this day, as follows:—"£1 Reward for information for letter received this day. Thomas Jennings, care C. Moore, King-street." As the above is likely to injure my reputation in the estimation of the Sydney public, the above reward will be freely given to any person so as to enable me to enter criminal proceedings forthwith.
THOMAS JENNINGS,
16th February. By his attorney.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY.
IRWIN and TURNER negotiate Sales of Land and House Property, either by Private Contract or Public Auction. Management of City Estates undertaken.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
IRWIN and TURNER continue to make liberal advances on wool, &c., and offer unusual facilities to shippers desirous of consigning to their London agents. Special attention having been paid to this branch of the business for several years, every arrangement has been made for ensuring lowest rates of freight and other charges. Shippers will avoid many heavy expenses by transacting their business through the above firm.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

SMART, DONKIN, and CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, Edward-street, Brisbane.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. M'MAHON, Brush and Comb Manufacturer, Perfumer, &c., removed to 82, KING-STREET, 3 doors round the corner from his late premises.

TO CRICKETERS.—M'MAHON'S Cricketing Depot, 82, King-street, late 410, George-street.

TO CRICKETERS.—M'MAHON'S universally-approved Scoring Books and Sheets. 82, King-st.

82, KING-STREET.—M'MAHON'S Perfumery and Fancy Goods Depot, removed from 410, George-st.

TORTOISESHELL purchased. M'MAHON, 82, King-street.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON (Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney. Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

JAMES SMITH, Sharebroker, (Established A.D. 1859,) Unicorn-Passage, Ballarat.
LETTERS and TELEGRAMS promptly answered. Cash advanced on Scrip only.

FLEURS, SOUTH CREEK. Four miles from South Creek Station, G. W. R.
TO GRAZIERS, BUTCHERS, &c.
Mrs. E. RATALLACK, having taken the above farm (late in the occupation of Mr. Rodd), begs to inform graziers, butchers, and others, that she is prepared to take in cattle and horses to graze.
These paddocks are well watered, and there is abundance of feed.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

NOTICE.
BANK AUCTION ROOMS,
George-street.
The above Rooms are opened for the SALE of Furniture, either by Public Auction or Private Sale.
Sales conducted at the Rooms and at private residences.
ADVANCES made on every description of property. Inventories taken, no extra charge.
Every facility will be given, and accounts rendered immediately after the sale.
The Rooms possess superior advantages and accommodation in displaying furniture, &c., intended for sale.
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—SALES at the Rooms for FURNITURE every SATURDAY, and other days according to instructions. OUT-DOOR SALES conducted with every regard to economy and the interests of vendors.
Advances made.
Account Sales promptly rendered.

MR. J. M'INTOSH has opened those central premises, BULL'S HEAD SALE YARD, opposite Police Office, George-street, for the sale and exchange of Horses, Gigs, Buggies, and Carriages. Gentlemen will find this a convenient spot of call for the selection of a good and sound article.

A. BLAU finding his Show Rooms not sufficiently large for the display of the LARGE QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY lately received, and expecting further shipments by each Mail, has found it necessary to remove the greater part of his stock to the GROUND FLOOR.
A. B. would particularly invite attention to his very choice stock, which will be found replete with the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES in every description of GOLD WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which he can guarantee of standard quality.
A. B., would also direct attention to his large stock of SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, CLOCKS, and FANCY GOODS.
PRICES will be found strictly MODERATE, and customers may rely on the GENUINENESS of every article kept in stock.
A. BLAU, 9, Hunter-street.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES with those faithful depositaries,
TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES,
which have never failed in fire, and have never been broken open. Price lists free by post, on application to the sole Agents,
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

NEW MAGNETO-ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTS, not requiring acids; also Medical Galvanic Coil Apparatus. Prices, from 25s to £6 each.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BURWOOD.—Mrs. CAMPBELL'S Preparatory School for Boys, op. Episcopalian Church. Girls Eveng. class.

SCHOLASTIC.—The Rev. W. J. M. HILLYAR, late Second Master in the New School, Darlinghurst, and formerly Scholar of Brasenose College, and Graduate in Honors, Oxford, is prepared to read with young men preparing for University examinations or professions.
Class Room, 128, Elizabeth-street North.
Address to private residence, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

261, PITT-STREET, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY FOR GENERAL DRAPERY.—Horrockes' calicoes, 5½d.; sheeting calicoes, 2 yards wide, 1s.; hollands, 6¼d.; lawns, 7½d.; linen towelling, 6½d.; tick, 6½d.; fine flannels, 1s.; also a cheap lot of black alpacas, coburgs, French merinos, parramatta cloths, crapes, crape trimmings, linings, muslins, jaconets, counterpanes, quilts, toilets, blankets, rugs, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c. At E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

263, PITT-STREET. MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, and BABY LINEN.—Elegant millinery bonnets, 14s. 6d.; dress caps, 5s. 6d.; trimmed hats, 4s. 11d.; flowers, feathers, &c. All the new bonnet and hat shapes, only 1s. 6d.; Ladies' chemises, 1s. 11d.; drawers, 2s. 9d.; night dresses, 3s. 6d.; petticoats, 2s. 11d.; infants' gowns, 1s. 11d.; pinafores, 8½d.; bibbs, 6½d.; shirts, 8½d.; robes, 7s. 6d., and every article in outfitting at the most reasonable prices; waterproof sheeting, oil silk, accouchment belts, &c. The management of these departments being under the entire superintendence of Mrs. WAY, Ladies can depend on the newest styles, best qualities, an the most approved shapes.

265, PITT-STREET.—Mantles, shawls, dresses, crinolines, sun shades, parachuttes, stays, &c., &c.; hair puffs, and hair rolls, 1s. 11d.; waterproof mantles and tweeds. A large variety of ready-made dresses, in prints, muslins, challies, &c., at very low prices. At E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is highly commended, and sold by the principal Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the colonies. Agents in Galle, Delnuge, Reid, and Co.
F. E. SLOPER,
Wholesale Agent, Sydney.

A GOOD Opportunity for an Industrious Person.—For SALE, the FURNITURE of four bedrooms, parlour and kitchen utensils of a boarding-house, in a healthy locality, where there are four constant boarders, as the occupier is going up the country. Apply by letter, address Maria, HERALD Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of regular shipments of the following well-known brands of ale:—
J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow
Ind, Coope, and Co., Romford
J. Hurst and Co. (Dawson's), London
J. Fulton and Co., Edinburgh
William M'Ewan, Edinburgh
H. Deetzen, Bremen.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
The cargo of TEAS lately arrived from Foochoo by the Amber Witch, consisting of congou, in chests, halves, and boxes of different qualities.
Also,
Java Rice, in bags and half-bags
Java, Plantation, and Native Coffee
Spices.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 11th December, 1868.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463187

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents for the manufacture of the following houses, on the most liberal terms, which can be ascertained on application:—
DRUGS and CHEMICALS (all descriptions,) from Messrs. Langton's, Scott and Edden, Upper Thames-street, London
PICKLES, Fruits, Jams, Oil, and Italian Goods, from Messrs. Copland and Co., Bury-street, London
GALVANIZED IRON, Deck Spikes, Rivets, &c., from Messrs. Phillips and Hill, Birmingham
IRONMONGERY and Plated Ware, from Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham
VINEGAR, from Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., Worcester
WHISKY, from Messrs. Stewart and Co., Saucel Distillery, Paisley, Scotland
CEMENT, from Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, Fenchurch-street, London
PAPER—Printing and Wrapping—from Messrs. Glanisson Fils, Turnhout, Antwerp
PERFUMERY, Scented Soap, Brushware, from Messrs. Phillipson and Co., Budge Row, Watling-street, London.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand, and to arrive, the following brands of BOTTLED BEER:—
ALE—Bass, bottled by Cameron and Saunders
Bass, ditto by London and Burton Brewery Co.
PORTER—Barclay's, ditto ditto
Byass's capsuled.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Rizat's dark, Compain's pale, in quarters
Lecoq's 1864, Compain's, Robinson's and Jenquel Freres, in case
RUM—Lowndes and Preston's, 30 o.p., in hogsheads and quarters
WHISKY—Stewart's, in bulk and case
OLD TOM—Burnett's and Lowndes
GENEVA—Key brand, various contents
PORT and SHERRY—Cockburn's port, in bulk
CHAMPAGNE—Perrier's, and inferior brands
BURGUNDY—Very superior; sparkling, ditto.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' Sauce, Ehrensperger's Light blue, Barry's chicory
Colman's white starch, whiting, carbonate of soda
Keen's mustard, North Wilts cheese, patent groats, oatmeal.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON and NAILS, Phillip's and Hill's; arsenic
Muntz's yellow metal and nails; castor oil, in tins
Cement—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's; crown and sheet glass
Sheet lead, slates, boiler plates, bar and rod iron
Printing and wrapping paper, paperhangings, pig iron
Sheepwash tobacco, woolpacks—heavy weights, corn sacks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE—
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's
Rum—Lowndes' and Preston's
Whisky—Scotch and Irish
Geneva—JDKZ, Anchor and Key
Port and Sherry, in wood and bottle
Ale and Porter, in bulk and bottle
Liqueurs—Absynthe and vermouth
Maraschino and curaçoa
Ginger wine, raspberry balm, English
Old Tom—Lowndes and Burnett's.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE, recent importations, and now landing—
Cocoa and chocolate, Taylor's and Epps
Coffee—Plantation, Java, and Manila
Hams and bacon—Sinclair's and Compton's
Holloway's pills and ointment, small assorted cases
Liverpool, dairy, rock, and jar salts
Hops—Kent and Sussex
Castor oil, in half-pints and bulk
Soda carb., tartaric acid, cream of tartar
Jujubes, pastiles, gelatine lozenges
Pepper—white and black, whole and ground
Jams and marmalade—English and Hobart Town
Preserved potatoes and vegetables
Pickles, bottled fruits, and preserves
Fish—ling, herrings, salmon, and cod
Raisins—Elemé, sultana, and muscatel
Currants, figs, prunes, almonds
Sardines—quarter and half tins; salmon—1 and 2 lb. tins
Oysters, lobsters, mackerel.

BREADSTUFFS, now landing and to arrive.
The undersigned have for SALE
A prime parcel of New Adelaide FLOUR ex King Oscar, from Messrs. W. Duffield and Co.'s mills.
Also, to arrive—
Various brands best Adelaide FLOUR
A few thousand bushels New WHEAT, very fine.
IRWIN and TURNER,
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, of various brands
Sheet zinc, 8, 9, 10; tinplates, IC, IX, IXX
Wire nails, 1¼ to 4 inch; coil and trace chains
Best navy canvas, 1 to 6; seaming and roping twine
Cotton waste, lamp cotton, woolpacks
3-bushel sacks, best navy oakum, patent fuze
"Blundell's" white and coloured paints, red lead
Boiled and raw oil, colza, turps, resin
Stockholm pitch and tar, whiting, chalk
Sheepshears, "I. and H. Sorby's" and R. Sorby's
Turkey stone, raddle, corn shellers
English and American hardware.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT, "Hilton's" superior brand, on SALE, by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, "Hall's," "Kame's," on SALE. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR SALE, Bright Amber ROSIN, to close a consignment. R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

THE WILLCOX and GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price £8.—This machine is the cheapest and best machine invented; its work is more durable and seam more elastic than any other.
The public are invited to inspect the machine in operation at the agency, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.
Printed descriptions sent free on application.

HOWE'S Original SEWING MACHINES are the very best "Lock Stitch" known.
Price, £10 10s each.
Howe's Sewing Machine Agency,
448, George-street, Sydney.

PERFUMERY, Combs, Brushes Sponges, Cosmetique, &c., from the best makers, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

PERAMBULATORS, Spring Horses, Toys, Dolls, Games, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar.

SELLING OFF,
Cots
Bedsteads
Mattresses
Palliasses
Bolsters, pillows, &c.
ROGERS and CO.,
Pitt-street, opposite Waxworks.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses, best materials. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

MATTRESSES re-made equal to new. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET, (formerly Coutin and Griffiths,) is now clearing the remainder of the stock of PRINTED MUSLINS, and summer dress stuffs at prices regardless of cost:—
Printed muslins 1s 11d per dress, or 3d per yard
French ditto ditto 3s 11d per dress, or 6d per yard
W. C. R. would draw special attention to the above goods, those at 3d were 7½d, those at 6d were 1s and 1s 3d per yard, guaranteed to wash.
Washing grenadines 5¾d, check ditto silk 9¾d
Wide width washing mohair 7¾d, worth 18½d
A large lot of plain materials, new colours, 9¾d.
JAPANESE SILKS.
I have now reduced the whole of the stock of these beautiful materials to 35s 6d full dress; among them are some plain colours that were formerly sold at 3s 11½d yard, now 35s 6d dress.
CALICO LIST.
Horrockses' A, genuine goods 5¾d, B 36-inch 7¾d
The usual 4¾d cloth, unequalled for quality
Wet-wove medium shirting, and family medium white sheeting 12¾d, scarlet and white flannel from 12¾d
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Hoyle's prints, warranted fast colours, 4¾d
The largest and best assortment of hats in the city, for boys', ladies', girls', and infants' in all shapes from 9½d.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CALICOES AND DRAPERY, at
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Horrockses' A, 5¾d	72-inch musquito, 7¾d
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Horrockses' BBB, 11¼d	Swiss cambrics, 9¾d
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Peplum lace mantles, 12s 9d	Good cotton tick, 6¾d.
Embroidered scarfs, 2s 11d	

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and practical tailoring establishment.

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REDUCED PRICES in SUMMER STOCK, at CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.'S, 390, George-street.

C., M., and Co. are now offering the remainder of their Summer Stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
and would call the attention of Ladies to a lot of Japanese delaine dresses, reduced to 4s 11d the full dress.

REDUCED PRICES in SUMMER STOCK, at CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.'S, 390, George-street.

Printed muslin dresses, 4s 9d, reduced from 6s 11d
Ditto ditto, 6s 11d, ditto 10s 6d
Ditto ditto, 8s 9d, ditto, 12s 6d.

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A choice lot of black ground grenadine dresses, 5s 9d, reduced from 12s 6d.

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Ladies' plain tucked drawers, reduced to 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 3d, and 3s 11d
Ditto trimmed ditto, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, and 5s 6d
Ditto plain chemise, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 4s 3d
Ditto trimmed ditto, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 5s, 5s 3d, and 5s 11d
Ditto night dresses, frilled, 3s 11d and 4s 11d
Ditto ditto, trimmed, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 6d, 9s 9d, and 10s 9d
Ditto white skirts, plain, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 6s 3d
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CHILDREN'S DRAWERS.

No. 1 size—Plain, 1s, 1s 3½d, and 1s 6d	No. 1—Trimmed, 1s 6½d, 1s 7½d, 2s 4d
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3 —Ditto, 1s and 1s 10d	3—Ditto, 2s 3d
4 —Ditto, 2s 3d	4—Ditto, 2s 3d
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CHILDREN'S FRILLED NIGHT DRESSES.
No. 1 size —1s 9d and 2s 6d
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3 ditto—2s 4d and 3s 11d
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Children's short and long slips, in great variety, at reduced prices.
And all other goods in this department at reduced prices.
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NEW SHIPMENT.
Ex Mail Steamer Kuahine.
A splendid assortment of the latest styles and colours in fancy silks, at 42s, 54s, and 59s the full dress.
CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.,
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next General Post Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

RYLSTONE BRIDGE.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Whether he or his predecessor has received a report or reports from any of his officers, or from the Lands Department, with reference to the reconstruction of the bridge over the Cudgegong River at Rylstone, which was carried away by the great flood of 1867? 2. How long will it be before the reconstruction of this bridge will commence?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply, said reports had been received that this bridge, constructed in 1861, was carried away in 1867. 2. Tenders would be invited within a week for its reconstruction.

PUBLIC SALE YARDS.

Mr. LORD asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the present Government to establish public sale yards for fat stock, in accordance with the prayer of a petition presented to the late Government?"

Mr. FORSTER said the petition referred to was answered by a recommendation that petitioners should apply to some members of the Municipal Council. The Government had taken no further steps in the matter, nor did they intend to do so.

COURT-HOUSE, BERRIMA.

Mr. ROBERTS moved the adjournment of the House in order to draw the attention of the Government to the dilapidated state of the court-house at Berrima, which he said had for the last ten years been in a wretched state, for want of repair. During a late storm the roof of the court-room, and that of the room of the land agent, had given way. He brought the matter under notice so that steps might be taken to repair the building as soon as possible.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said the matter had been brought under the notice of the Government, and orders had been given to the Colonial Architect to report upon the cost of putting the building in a state of thorough repair. There was not money enough at present at the disposal of the Government, but there would be probably in the course of a few days.

RETURN.

On the formal motion of Dr. LANG, it was agreed,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return stating:—1. The number of commitments by the Police Magistrate of Newcastle during the past three years. 2. In how many cases has the Attorney-General refused to file bills of indictment against prisoners committed by the same magistrate, during the same period. 3. The number of prisoners sent for trial by the Newcastle Bench during the past three years, together with the result—namely, whether the said prisoners were acquitted or found guilty, with the names of the magistrates who committed them. 4. Whether the Government has advised the Police Magistrate of Newcastle to institute criminal proceedings against the *Newcastle Chronicle* newspaper.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY FOR PURPOSES OF TREASON AND ASSASSINATION.

Mr. MACLEAY moved,—"That this House, having duly considered the report of, and the evidence taken before the select committee, appointed on the 15th day of December last, 'to inquire into, and report upon, the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination, alleged by a former Colonial Secretary to have subsisted in this country, and to receive all evidence that may be tendered or obtained concerning a murder, alleged by the same person to have been perpetrated by one or more of such conspirators, the victim of which murder is stated to be unknown to the police,'—resolves as follows:—1. That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the Government was aware of any plot or intention to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in this country, or at any time previous to the attempt upon his life. 2. That it does not appear that any extraordinary precautions were taken for the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness, either on the occasion of his landing, or at any period during his stay in this country, up to the moment of his attempted assassination. 3. That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the crime of O'Farrell, who attempted to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, was the result of any conspiracy or organisation existing in this country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organisation existing elsewhere. 4. That there is no evidence whatever of the murder of any supposed confederate in the alleged plot. 5. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor, with a request that his Excellency will forward the same to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies." The hon. member observed,—In bringing these resolutions before the House, he might state that he was induced to take this mode of procedure, which had not been the ordinary practice adopted in this House, for various reasons. In all matters of this kind he believed it had been the practice in the Imperial Parliament to move such resolutions instead of moving the adoption of the report; and in cases of this nature he thought it the more convenient course because the question of the adoption of a lengthy report must involve discussions upon many matters not strictly connected with the matter that was under investigation. Many things might arise out of a report to draw the attention of the House from the matters it was particularly called upon to inquire into. It was on this account that he had embodied the findings of the committee in the resolutions brought before the House. He thought it would be admitted that the alleged objection to this course would at all events be got rid of by another notice of motion upon the paper which would bring up the entire subject of the report, and it would then be a proper opportunity to those who took exception to the mode of procedure he had chosen to take their own course in reference to the report itself, and he would reserve his defence of the report till that time when he should be prepared to prove the perfect accuracy of every word of it. Till then he should confine himself to endeavouring to show that the evidence taken by this committee led to the conclusion that these resolutions were perfectly correct. He thought no one would question the importance of the inquiry. Statements were made by an ex-Colonial Secretary, which, if true, not only seriously compromised the character of this country abroad, but had injured and would continue to injure, if not authoritatively contradicted, the hopes and happiness of the community at home and here. It must be in the memory of every one how intense was the anxiety created by these periodical statements in various parts of the country; and it must be remembered that so great was the fear on the part of some, and suspicion on the part of others, when the hon. member communicated to this House that there was a new kind of crime in the country. It would be remembered too how, subsequently, everybody was astonished by the hon. member's communications at Kiama. Well, these statements, coming from a person in the position the hon. member held at the time, rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be explained, or, if not explained, that inquiry into the matter should be made by Parliament. It was felt that at all events, if no explanation was given by the hon. member before the House met, it was their duty when the House met, to insist upon an explanation. The whole Press of the colony joined in demanding this, and none at that time were louder in their demands for explanation than the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The people of the country felt the investigation to be necessary, in order that it should not remain under the stigma cast upon it by the speeches of the hon. member, and that the intense animosity which had been excited by this course of conduct among the people of this country—who, up to this period, lived amicably together—should be removed; in order that the gross suspicion which was excited by the hon. member's observations with regard to one section of the community, and the sense of injustice which the other party had to submit to, should, as speedily as possible, be brought to an end. It would be remembered that at the beginning of this session the hon. member showed no disposition to explain these statements by laying information before the House, and that it was not till notice was given of a select committee to inquire into the matter that any information was vouchsafed. Some exception had been taken to the character of the committee appointed to investigate the matter. His (Mr. Macleay's) object in naming the hon. member himself as a member of the committee was founded on the statement at Jamberoo, that he courted inquiry, and was anxious that everything should be made public. He (Mr. Macleay) had believed that the hon. member was so convinced of the correctness of his conclusions, that at all events he would fulfil his pledge and show his determination to assist in clearing up the matter. It was with this in view, and that there should be an appearance of fairness in the matter that he proposed the hon. member as a member of the committee. No doubt it was an onerous position. The inquiry was entirely into the hon. member's statements, whether they were true or not, and clearly the hon. member accepted the position of judge of his own case while he was put upon his own defence. He confessed that he was disappointed in his belief that the hon. gentleman would assist in the inquiry. Reference to the evidence would shew that the hon. member did not give any assistance in the inquiry. The hon. member was inclined to be insolent and defiant to the committee, and he endeavoured to induce other people who were examined not to answer the questions—to give as little information as he was disposed to give himself. After the hon. member had acted as judge in his own case, he saw, by resolutions on the paper, that the hon. member now proposed to give himself a very mild sentence, and in fact to turn the tables as far as he could upon others who assisted in the inquiry. The committee were appointed solely to ascertain whether certain statements made by the hon. member were correct or not. He was aware, however, that representations had been made with a view to show that this was a political matter throughout, to create an impression that it was the wish of a large portion of the committee to show Mr. Parkes's conduct in the worst colours; and that that was done from motives of personal hostility to Mr. Parkes. He had no hesitation in saying that if the statements had been made by the hon. member as the hon. member for Kiama simply, he should not have thought of going into these statements at all. But since they had been made by the hon. gentleman as Colonial Secretary, the matter was perfectly different. Statements made by him in that capacity were received as correct by a much larger number of people. These statements had, as we knew, been carried over the world, and had created the impression that this country was a nest of conspirators and murderers. The statements had the weight of the office which the hon. gentleman held at that time, and it must be evident that on that account there was necessity for inquiry. It might be said that, as this inquiry was an inquiry into the truth of the hon. member's statements, by adopting these resolutions you practically convicted the hon. member of falsehood. Well, that was the inevitable consequence of the hon. member's statements. Had the statements been true, this could not be done; but, if they were false, it must be done. It was by no action of the committee that the hon. gentlemen went to Kiama and made these statements. He ventured to say that none of the hon. member's colleagues knew, or had the slightest idea of, the hon. member's intention to make those statements, so gravely affecting the character of the country; but the hon. member had made them, and it now became a very small matter that the hon. member should be convicted of falsehood. He would now read the statements upon which the inquiry was founded. The first occasion on which Mr. Parkes made one of these sensational statements was in this House, on the 21st of April. Upon that occasion he asked the hon. member as to whether he would produce the dying declaration of O'Farrell, executed that morning. The hon. member replied:—"It was true that a statement made by the prisoner O'Farrell had been sent to the Colonial Secretary; but, that a demand should be made to make that statement public before the executive authority had considered it, was a thing perfectly new. This statement was opened at the very same time that another statement was opened of the very highest importance; and it would be in the greatest degree detrimental to the public interest for one of these statements to be considered apart from the other. One was from the prisoner before execution, the other was from another source, entitled to great consideration." He should have some remarks to make on that by and by; but in the meantime he would give the other statement of the hon. member. On the 24th day of August, 1868, Mr. Parkes, being then Colonial Secretary, is reported to have made the following statement to his constituents at Kiama:—"We were told—the police were told in the ordinary way of information—long before the Duke of Edinburgh landed on these shores, that his life would be attempted." And further on, in the same speech, he is reported in the *Herald* to have said:—"I do not hesitate to say here, that I have in my possession evidence, which I can produce at any moment, that will satisfy every unbiassed, independent mind in the country, that we had just and large grounds for every step of precaution which we, as a Government, took; and though perhaps we, as a Government, might have been content to allow this damning evidence to have remained unknown, still, if we are to be taunted, misrepresented, and vilified by a complete storm of lies, we may, in justification of ourselves, yet see fit to lay this before the world. I have that evidence in my possession, and I can produce it at any moment. I can produce evidence, attested by affidavits, which leaves no doubt on my mind, that not only was the murder of the Prince planned, but that some person who was in the secret, and whose fidelity was suspected, was foully murdered before the attack was finally made upon the Prince." On the 10th October, 1868, Mr. Parkes, who had then retired from the office of Colonial Secretary, in an address made to his constituents at Jamberoo, is reported to have made the following statement:—"The two statements made by him when last before his constituents were—and he thought he could remember them faithfully—that the Government had reason to suppose that some attack would be made upon his Royal Highness, before that attack was made. The other statement was, that he had in his possession, evidence attested by affidavits, which left no doubt on his mind, not only that the attack on the Duke was premeditated, but that some person who was privy to his intention, and whose fidelity was suspected, had been foully murdered. These were the two statements, and he thought that he had repeated them both with perfect fidelity. He repeated them to night. Parliament met next Tuesday. As a member of Parliament—as a citizen with considerable public character at stake, possessing the confidence, he verily believed, of as large a number of his fellow-citizens as any man in the country,—feeling all this responsibility, he repeated those statements. He accepted the fullest responsibility that in reason and justice could attach to him, and he was prepared at any time, and in any place, to defend what he had said. He hoped that, after that, there would be no more idle talk that he was afraid of facing these statements, or about these statements slipping from his tongue unguardedly. The words were uttered deliberately. Every word was studied. He adopted them as he was reported to have uttered them, and he was prepared to defend them." And in another part of the same address, in answer to some writer who had asked why precautions had not been taken for the protection of the Duke of Edinburgh's life, if the Government knew beforehand that his Royal Highness's life was in danger, Mr. Parkes is reported to have made the following statement:—"The fact was, that all practicable precautions were taken. When the Prince landed, no less than 500 special constables were sworn in; officers of police were directed to ride in the line of his body, on either side, throughout the line of procession; and all other precautions were taken that appeared necessary to secure the safety of our illustrious visitor." It was as to the truth or falsehood of these statements that the committee were appointed to inquire, and in prosecuting that inquiry they met with difficulties of no ordinary kind. Mr. Parkes, instead of giving information which he professed to have, took advantage of his position to give as little as possible. (Mr. FORSTER: Hear, hear.) The committee were anxious to examine one of the late colleagues of the hon. member; and on three separate occasions the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan was summoned before the committee to give evidence of a character which the committee believed was very important. As the House was aware, that hon. member did not attend, nor did he give any reason for not attending. The matter was made the subject of a special report to the House, and on that occasion the hon. and learned member said that he did not attend, and that he would not attend for three hundred summonses. He could perfectly understand that the hon. member would not like to attend an inquiry of this kind, for it was well known that he had made statements exactly opposite to those of his colleague, Mr. Parkes. He would at this stage read two of the statements of the hon. and learned member. The first was made on the day after the Prince was shot, in moving an address from this House. On that occasion, Mr. Martin, in reference to his Royal Highness, said, "It might be supposed by persons not acquainted with the past history of this colony, that the Government ought to have taken some precautions more than they did take to prevent such a crime; but no one among us ever dreamt of such a crime being committed in our midst? We all had a right to believe, from the past history of the country, that his Royal Highness would be able to walk in our most crowded thoroughfares with as much freedom from molestation as the meanest man among us. There is no one who was not taken by surprise when the rumour reached us of the attempted assassination. Speaking for myself, I may say that when the news was conveyed to me by two hon. members of this House, who had been informed by an hon. member of the other Chamber, it seemed so incredible that I could not believe it. It appeared to me that they had been imposed upon. The members of this or of any other Government might hold themselves fairly excused in not taking precautions against a crime the perpetration of which never could have entered into their imagination." That was the first opportunity that the Government had of making a statement after the attempt upon the life of the Prince. Some months afterwards, on the 23rd of June, the hon. gentleman was present at a meeting to present Mr Vial with a testimonial for the part he took in saving the life of his Royal Highness. Mr. Martin then said, premising that he had committed his words to paper, "When his Royal Highness, for the purpose of aiding the funds of a useful public institution, landed at the place where he was shot down, he went there without armed guards, in the full belief that in a British community no assassin's hand would be raised against him. No one for a moment dreamt that one of her Majesty's sons would be in greater danger in the midst of any crowd than the humblest of her subjects. His youth, his exalted rank, his character of guest of this entire community, seemed to invest his person with more than ordinary security, if more than ordinary security were needed. When, therefore, the attack was made upon him no one was standing by charged with the special duty of protecting him. No precautions were taken against that which no one anticipated, and the assassin had every opportunity which the unpreparedness of those around the Prince afforded him." Thus they saw the head of the late Government, not only on the day after the attempt upon the life of his Royal Highness, but three months afterwards, express his utter ignorance of any organisation having for its object the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. Those statements clearly showed that the hon. member at all events had no knowledge of what was asserted by the late Colonial Secretary. He was willing to believe that the hon and learned member had withheld his evidence in order to support his late colleague; and if so the hon. member was the more to be praised, for he was not celebrated for his loyalty to individuals, and for a tendency to support his friends at his own inconvenience. The fact of the hon. member doing so now was rather creditable to him than otherwise; and if the hon. member did not carry the matter so far as to vote against his convictions, he should feel very little inclined to blame the hon. member for the extent to which he had gone. The Inspector-General and Mr. Fosbery had most unfortunately been induced to commit themselves to a confidential report, which they had written out some months previously at the request of the hon. member for Kiama. In that report they made statements which it was clear they could not believe, and which they could not support by evidence. In giving evidence these gentlemen found themselves compelled to assert their belief in the document, and it was therefore difficult to get evidence from those parties. The inquiry had to be lengthened to a great extent; and it became necessary to examine the sources of information which was given at the time to the police. It became necessary to examine the whole of the detectives, which would not have been necessary had Mr. Fosbery given his evidence in a straightforward way. Various statements were entered upon, which he thought had very little to do with the matter in question. The committee, for instance, on one occasion sought to take evidence as to the sanity or insanity of O'Farrell. These were matters which he thought had nothing to do with the inquiry, and the introduction of which he protested against. But these matters were introduced upon the motion of the hon. member for Kiama. That hon. member also introduced a number of documents, to be found in the appendix, which had nothing whatever to do with the subject before the committee. Some of these documents were, he believed, taken out of the Colonial Secretary's office. One of them was a permission given by a former Colonial Secretary, Mr. Forster, to certain people to visit the prisoner Gardiner, which had nothing whatever to do with the question before the committee. The committee considered it their duty to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the statements made by the hon. member for Kiama, and they took evidence on four points. They inquired—"1. Was the intention to perpetrate the murder of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh known to the Government previous to the arrival of his Royal Highness in this country? 2. Were extraordinary precautions taken in consequence of such knowledge? 3. Was the crime of O'Farrell, who attempted to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, the result of any conspiracy or organisation existing in this country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organisation existing elsewhere? 4. Was any one in the guilty secret of such conspiracy, and whose fidelity was suspected by his fellow-conspirators, murdered before the attempted assassination of his Royal Highness." To these alone he wished to call the attention of the House, because the inquiry was not made for the purpose of finding out whether there were what were called "Fenian sympathisers" in this country. We might pronounce an opinion upon that question without inquiry. There was a strong feeling on the part of Irishmen that their native country had been subjected to misrule and wrong on the part of the English Government, and he had little doubt that we had as much feeling of this kind in this country as there was in any other country where there was a large Irish population. Irishmen, when they talked about politics, expressed themselves strongly on the wrongs of Ireland, but there could be no wrong in their expressing themselves in that way. Some of the wrongs of which Irishmen complained have been admitted to exist by the English Parliament and the people of England. He believed that what was called Fenian sympathy was nothing more than a feeling of wrong which every true Irishman would feel with regard to the treatment of his country; and that feeling had been drawn out here in sympathy for the poor people at home, who were misled by the outbreak of American Fenianism—for Fenianism was no doubt a thing of American growth altogether. It was a species of republicanism utterly opposed to Christianity of any kind whatever, and it had always been opposed by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. It showed ignorance on the part of those people who confounded Irish wrongs with Fenianism; and it showed how utterly ignorant they were of what they stated, for the red republicanism of America—which was known as Fenianism,—and which found many adherents amongst the foolish and ignorant people of Ireland, was simply the way in which a few of those who had a strong belief in the wrongs which their country had endured, expressed those wrongs and sought to redress them. It was not really and truly a matter that was connected with the general feeling of the Irish as regarded the treatment of Ireland by England. And therefore it was nonsense to suppose there was any necessity for a committee of inquiry into a matter of that kind. It was clearly shown by the people of England that the Irish had wrongs; but so far as this country was concerned, the sympathy so widely shown here was not for the Fenian cause—for there were a very few people who did not abuse the Fenians—but for the wives and families of the unfortunate Irish people who were in prison at home, and this had been shown in the most public possible way. It was therefore the object of the committee to find out the truth or falsehood of the statement of the hon. member for Kiama, and whether the Government at the time knew of a conspiracy to murder the Prince. He would now proceed to show how the resolutions upon the paper were supported by the evidence, and he should take the two first resolutions:—"1. That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the Government was aware of any plot or intention to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in this country, or at any time previous to the attempt upon his life. 2. That it does not appear that any extraordinary precautions were taken for the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness, either on the occasion of his landing, or at any period during his stay in this country, up to the moment of his attempted assassination." He thought it would be admitted that these two resolutions had reference to the statements made by the hon. members for Kiama. That hon. member had stated that he believed the Prince's life would be attacked. [Mr. J. STEWART: No.] No! If the hon. member would look at the 6th page of the report he would find the words of the hon. member were:—"We were told—the police were told in the ordinary way of information—long before the Duke of Edinburgh landed on these shores, that his life would be attempted." And further on, in answer to a question, he stated that 500 special constables were sworn in, and that the police were to ride in a line with his Royal Highness. [Mr. J. STEWART: Hear, hear.] If this did not mean that the Government had this information, and that they took those precautions in consequence, he did not know what it meant. Having shown this, he would proceed to show that there was no evidence to support it. He should first refer to page 1 of the printed evidence, where the Inspector-General of Police was asked:—"As Inspector-General of Police, have you any knowledge of a plot to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and did such knowledge come to you before his arrival in the colony?—I had no knowledge of such a plot before the arrival of his Royal Highness.—Were extraordinary means of precaution taken before the arrival of the Prince, to guard his life against any such attempt? From information that reached me, communicated to me personally and by anonymous letters, I thought it my duty to take precautions to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the day of the Duke's arrival; and I was led to believe that, had a disturbance taken place that day, probably his Royal Highness's life would have been endangered." Then, at page 4, questions from 74 to 79 was the following:—"Did you ever inform his Royal Highness, before the attempt on his life, that his life was in danger? No, certainly not.—Did not his Royal Highness constantly walk, ride, and drive about the city, quite unguarded? Yes; I have seen him myself quite unguarded, but generally he had an escort of three or four mounted police with him as a guard. I have seen him frequently, however, without any such guard.—What was the number of police upon the ground at Clontarf on the day of the attack upon him? Only twelve, and they were sent at my own suggestion, for the committee did not apply for any.—Were any special instructions given to them? None whatever.—Had any special instructions been given, at any time, to the police who were in attendance upon his Royal Highness? The only instructions I gave, in forming the guard—having been accustomed to that kind of duty at home—was to the officer in command of the guard of honour as to his position in the procession. I said—'Your place is at the side of the carriage on which his Royal Highness sits, whichever that is;' and I added, jokingly—not that I anticipated any attempt of the kind—'because if the Royal personage were fired at, you would receive the shot.' It was merely a sort of jocular remark, and not in anticipation of anything of the kind. I did not say his Royal Highness the Duke, but 'the royal personage,' referring generally to such cases, 'because if the Royal personage is fired at, the officer receives the shot.' Again, at page 5, questions 87 to 89:—"Was it not in order to prevent collision between the Orange lodges and Catholics, in their party processions, that you applied for special constables? Not to prevent collision, but to preserve the peace.—In paragraph 10 of your letter you say, 'The numerous letters threatening assassination received by gentlemen occupying the highest public stations'—Who are these gentlemen? The Governor, the Premier, and the Colonial Secretary.—Have you got those letters? I have one or two.—I would wish to explain respecting the special constables, and my explanation may possibly remove some misunderstanding. I understand that the late Colonial Secretary has, to some extent, considered me blamable for not reporting to the Government that the special constables were not employed. The facts are simply these:—I saw the heads of different societies, and arranged to have a number of men at my office, on the morning of the Royal landing, to be sworn in as special constables; but when I went there with my officer to have them sworn in, I found so few who were willing to take the oath, and feeling confident, from the arrangements I had made, that the two bodies would not meet that day, I determined to dispense with their services, and said, 'Do not bother with them at all—I can do without them.' I had not an opportunity, in consequence of the great pressure of business, to report, on that day, to the Colonial Secretary, that we did not swear them in; but I think, on the occasion of Mr. Parkes congratulating me on the manner in which the whole affair passed over—I am not positive—but I think I said I had been able to carry out the arrangements, without making use of his authority to employ special constables. However, I did it officially a few days after. Then, at page 7:—"Mr. Parkes: Did you consider the danger so imminent that you desired me, as the head of the department, to put his Excellency in motion in order to have a hundred men placed under arms in the city? Yes.—That is so? Yes.—And they were so during the whole of the time? During the whole of the day.—Mr. Brown: Was that in reference to the probable collision between the two bodies? Yes." At page 8, question 172 to 176 was the following:—"When his Royal Highness visited any other district—for instance, the Hunter River—were not precautions taken, and police sent for his protection? Yes.—When he visited Parramatta? Yes.—The Weatherboard Waterfalls? Only two or three mounted men, I think, were there.—Do you recollect how many men were sent? I cannot to Parramatta; I do not think above half-a-dozen mounted men.—Mr. Brown: More as a guard of honour to the Prince? Yes." So far as the Inspector-General of Police was concerned, it was very evident that he had no idea that any person intended to take the life of the Prince, but in consequence of hearing the report that a certain society intended to march he took the precautions to which reference had been made. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind was intended, as the committee examined members of this society, and they denied it; but as a report had been made, it was thought necessary to take some precautions to prevent a breach of the peace. If a breach of the peace had taken place, he (Mr. Macleay) presumed the Prince's life would have been in the same danger as any other person's. The report was not very distinct, as the hon. member for Kiama and Mr. Fosbery gave as little information as they could in reference to it. At page 11, questions 257 and 258, was the following evidence—Mr. Fosbery being the person under examination: "What precautions did you take—You speak here of there having been some inquiry made into the nature of the precautions proposed to be taken? The Colonial Secretary inquired from me personally; I remember the occasion; it was at Government House, when the Earl of Belmore inspected the police escort for the Duke. He then inquired if these reports had reached the police, what steps were being taken to test their accuracy, and what precautions the police intended to take to prevent any disturbance or outrage. That I believe to be the substance.—What steps were taken? The police were increased in force to the utmost extent practicable; the military were kept in reserve, in a place not exposed to public view; and the police were generally instructed to do all they could to prevent any untoward action, especially, I might mention, by preventing the exhibition of any party colours or emblems."—Then again, at question 325,—"At that time you had no idea his life was in danger? None whatever. I thought it unwise for him to go about alone, and said so to one of his suite, and he brought me a reply that his Royal Highness said he would do as he liked." And then again at questions 519 and 520,—"You have stated that the Duke of Edinburgh went about privately very frequently without any attendance—did you mean that he went about singly? Singly.—Did it not strike you as extraordinary, if assassination was intended in consequence of a deliberate arrangement, that he was never attacked at these times? I never apprehended there would be an attempt at assassination." So that it would appear from his evidence that Mr. Fosbery had no reason to apprehend that an attack would be made upon the life of the Prince. Mr. Parkes's evidence on that point will be found on page 37. He (Mr. Macleay) asked Mr. Parkes "Did you state at any time to your constituents, that the Government were aware of a plot to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in this country? Will you be good enough to put your question again?—Did you, in addressing your constituents at any time, tell them that the Government were aware of a plot to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival here? I take exception to the competency of this committee to ask me anything about what I stated to my constituents.—Do you refuse to answer the question I put? I have given my answer.—It is not an answer to say that you take exception to the competency of the committee to put the question. Were you Colonial Secretary in the month of August of last year? Yes.—Did you, on any occasion, state that, while you were Colonial Secretary, the Government were aware of a plot to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in the colony? I have stated, on various occasions, that the Government had information that violence would be intended. I do not recollect in what particular language I made these statements.—Towards the Prince? Towards the Duke of Edinburgh.—Before his arrival in the colony? That there was intelligence of this intended violence before his arrival in the country.—Did you ever state that, in consequence, extraordinary measures of precaution were taken by the Government? I have stated that measures of precaution were taken, in consequence of information that some disturbance or breach of the peace, involving violence to the Duke of Edinburgh, might be apprehended.—Did you ever state that 500 special constables had been sworn in to protect the life of the Prince? I did.—What was the nature of the evidence in possession of the Government, to the effect that the Prince's life would be in danger on his arrival in this country? Various rumours reached the Government, through different channels, that some apprehension of the kind might be reasonably entertained, and which appeared to call upon the Government to take every precaution.—You say rumours. Can you state any of them—can you particularise them in any way? In what way do you mean?—Can you mention any one of the rumours, or authority for the rumours? Yes.—What are they, or were they? I received letters from different persons, and persons occupying respectable positions in society, to the effect that danger of this kind might be apprehended; other persons waited upon the Colonial Secretary of the time, and gave information to the same effect.—Have you any of these communications with you? I think I have.—Will you produce them? I may, in the course of the examination.—Can you produce any that will contain information of a definite character? Yes.—What is that information? Of the character I have already endeavoured to describe; I thought I spoke in language sufficiently clear.—Can you produce it? Produce what?—The letters you speak of? Yes, I can produce letters, but I decline to do so at this stage; I may produce them in the course of the morning.—You refuse to produce the evidence you say you have in your possession? I have already given my answer, sir.—Chairman: Mr. Parkes refuses to produce the papers. Mr. Parkes: I do not refuse to produce the papers. Chairman: Then why do you not produce them? Mr. Parkes: Because I think it right to exercise my own discretion.—Mr. J. Stewart submitted that this was not the proper way to conduct the examination. Committee deliberated. Mr. Parkes: I have a paper here which perhaps would answer the chairman's purpose, if he would put his question again. Chairman: I ask you generally for the evidence that was in the possession of the Government, making them acquainted that there was some probability of violence being used towards his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh? In answer to this question, I wish to say that, as Colonial Secretary at the time when this crime was committed, I received various statements, some by letter, some by word of mouth, from persons of reputable position in society, alleging in various ways that it was currently reported, before the crime was committed, that some crime of the kind would be committed. In some of these instances, where the names of persons are concerned, I should, under any circumstances, decline to give up those names; the making the names public might lead to great inconvenience, without producing any good; it might even lead to personal violence, perhaps to bloodshed, without doing any good; and I should consider myself utterly unworthy of the position I held at the time, if I gave up these names to the committee or any one else. I received these various communications, but I hold in my hand a letter received at the time, to which none of these objections appear, in my judgment, to apply. This letter is dated "Kiama, 12th March," the day on which the Duke of Edinburgh was shot——.—I may at once point out that this is no answer to my question. My question referred to information in the possession of the Government before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh? I will proceed in my own way.—Am I to understand that you desire to prevent me giving my answer in my own way? I think the statement you are making is not an answer to the question I put? If I am stopped in proceeding, I shall decline to give any further information.—The matter on which I want information is, as to what information was in possession of the Government, before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh? [After some conversation amongst the members of the Committee, Mr Parkes proceeded.]—This letter is from a gentleman who is not a resident of Kiama, but who was visiting there at the time. It is in these words. [Mr. Parkes read the letter. Vide Appendix, D 1.] The letter which I have just read shows that, according to that writer, he heard, four or five days before the attempted assassination, statements that the assassination would be attempted. I received, as I have just stated, several communications of various kinds, which, in fact, led to the consideration of the whole subject by the Executive Council, before the Prince arrived; but as to these statements, I am not sure I can produce any of them. I shall see, in the course of the morning, whether there is any amongst these papers that I shall feel at liberty to produce; but I restate that these communications were made to the Government.—Does that communication you have now read give any evidence of the Government having been aware of any plot against the Prince before his arrival? The letter just read will speak for itself.—Do you know the writer of the letter? No, not personally.—What were the extraordinary measures of precaution taken, in consequence of the belief of the Government that the Prince's life would be in danger? Direction was given to swear in 500 special constables, and a detachment of the military was placed within a public building, within the city, by the authority of his Excellency the Governor. Was the authority to swear in the 500 special constables given for the purpose of keeping the peace? For the purpose of keeping the peace on the apprehended violence in consequence of the Duke's arriving in the colony. I would wish to understand—I cannot understand—the distinction that has been drawn between preserving the peace from apprehended collisions between certain bodies in hostility to each other, and the other alleged ground of the safety of the Duke of Edinburgh. It does not appear to me that any distinction can properly be drawn. If a breach of the peace was apprehended from collisions between certain public bodies, in consequence of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, it does not appear to me in any way to diminish the cause alleged, that it was on account of the Duke of Edinburgh that the disturbances were apprehended.—Further on in his evidence, Mr. Parkes is again asked with reference to that letter;—"This letter did not come into the possession of the Government before the arrival of the Prince? No. If you want something to corroborate my simple statement that the Government had evidence, that corroborates it.—This information was not in the possession of the Government at that time? On that very account, it more strongly corroborates what I say.—It does not show that the Government had the information before the arrival of the Prince? It simply asserts what I assert. I say the Government had information; that letter says other persons had the same kind of information." Two documents were handed in by Mr. Parkes, which would be found in the appendix, D 4. The first was a letter from Mr. Collins to the Colonial Secretary, and was as follows:—

"Kiama, 12th March, 1868.

"Sir,—I do myself the honour to call your attention to a report at present in circulation in this district, viz., that the Fenians have sworn 'that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh shall not leave these shores alive.'

"This report reached me some four or five days ago, but I did not attach much importance to it, as it appeared to me, as well as to those with whom I conferred, that such a diabolical attempt could scarcely enter into the mind of even the most arch traitor. As, however, it is impossible to place any limit to the prospective crimes of the Fenians, it is at least within the bounds of probability that a combination may have been secretly formed for carrying out the treasonable and murderous purpose above referred to.

"I have, &c.,

"A. KEITH COLLINS."

The other document was a declaration made by Mr. Robert Henry Reynolds, who said he had heard Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Survey Department, say that a week before the landing of the Prince he had heard that the Prince would be shot. Some of Mr. Fitzpatrick's remarks appear to have been made jocularly, but they were put forward by Mr. Parkes as true, and as showing that that there were persons who knew, before the Prince arrived, that he would be shot. But in that case, also, the letter was not written until after the attempt upon the life of his Royal Highness had been made. No documents were given in to show that before the arrival of the Prince the Government were in possession of information that an attempt upon his life would be made. It seemed to him that Mr. Parkes took a remarkable way of proving his point, when he urged as an argument that other persons had the information. The hon. member for Kiama had repeatedly said that he could produce some document which would show that information had been given to the Government that an attempt upon the Prince's life would be made before the attempt was actually made. The hon. member for Kiama did not produce a single document which proved that assertion. The hon. member admitted that his statements with reference to the precautions that were taken were incorrect. In order to prove beyond doubt that there was no knowledge of any intention of any kind to injure his Royal Highness, he (Mr. Macleay) might read the evidence of the detective officers. Detective William Camphin was asked, "Were you in the force at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival in this country? Yes.—Did you, before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, at any time, hear of a plot to assassinate his Royal Highness? No."—Detective Raven was asked, "Were you in the detective police of the country at the time of the arrival of Prince Alfred? Yes.—For some time before? For some years before. Have you any reason to believe, or had you received any information before the arrival of the Prince, that his life would be in danger in this country? No.—Detective Lyons was next examined, and was asked,—"You were in the detective police of this country at the time of the Prince's arrival here? I was.—And for some time after? Two days after the Prince was shot.—You ceased to be a member of the force? I did, until the 1st July following, when I was reappointed.—Did you ever, before the arrival of the Prince, hear anything of an intention to take his life? No." Detective Broomfield was asked,—"Did you at that time, or any time previous, hear of any plot to assassinate the Prince? I heard of no plot to assassinate the Prince.—Previous to that day, did you ever hear rumours of intended violence to the Duke; violence of some kind? No, I think not; I do not remember that I ever heard any person hold out threats against his Royal Highness.—Did you ever hear any rumours of intended disturbance? No, I think I never heard any rumours of intended disturbance. I believe the reason why we were told to watch all such proceedings, and all such meetings was, in case there should be any disturbance while his Royal Highness was here." Detective Powell was asked—"You are in the detective police force? Yes.—Were you in the force at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival? Yes.—Were you aware of any plot to take his life, before his arrival? No."—Detective Bowden was asked the same questions.—"You are a detective in the police? Yes.—And have been for some time? Yes.—Did you ever hear of any report, to the effect that the Prince's life might be in danger, before his arrival in the colony? No." Detective Chudleigh was asked—"Where you in the force at the time of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to this colony? I was.—Did you know of any plot to assassinate the Prince, before his arrival in the country? No, I was not aware of any."—Mr. Laurence Finigan was asked—"Are you a member of the detective police? I am not.—Have you been? Yes.—Were you in the police at the time the Duke of Edinburgh visited this country? I was.—Did you, at any time before the arrival of his Royal Highness, hear of a plot to take his life? I never did; and I believe there never was such a plot, or I would hear it.—You think you had excellent opportunities of knowing if anything of the kind had been in contemplation? I believe I had. Belonging to the Roman Catholics, I could go where Protestants perhaps would not be allowed to go; and I always heard my co-religionists speaking highly of him. I saw him on the night before he was shot, in Elizabeth-street, without any one near him."—Detective Howard was asked,—"Did you ever hear, before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in this country, of an intention to take his life? I did not." Detective M'Glone was asked,—"You, I believe, were in the detective force at the time of the Prince's arrival in this country? Yes.—Did you, at any time before his arrival, know of any, or hear of any plot to take his life? No." So that not only the Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Police, but also all the detectives were unanimous on that point, that before the arrival of the Prince there was no information of any intention to injure him. The hon. member for Kiama had failed completely to produce any document, or give any evidence to show that he was acquainted with anything of the kind before the arrival of the Prince. Of course it was quite possible that the hon. member had been reserving his evidence, and that he might still have in his possession evidence which convinced him of the existence of such a plot before the arrival of his Royal Highness. But certainly the hon. member's colleagues were not acquainted with it. He (Mr. Macleay) thought he had made it clear there was no evidence either in the possession of the hon. member or any one else to warrant the belief that the Government, before the arrival of the Prince, were in possession of any information that would warrant them in coming to the conclusion that any person or persons intended to make an attack upon His Royal Highness. He therefore thought he had proved the first two of the resolutions which he had moved, but not in the way of proof which is alluded to in one of the daily papers this morning. The resolution did not state that the Government were not aware of such a plot, but that there was no evidence to warrant the belief that there was. The third and fourth resolution, he thought, might also be taken together,—"3. That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the crime of O'Farrell, who attempted to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, was the result of any conspiracy or organisation existing in this country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organisation existing elsewhere. 4. That there is no evidence whatever of the murder of any supposed confederate in the alleged plot." In support of the statement of the hon. member for Kiama to the effect that there was such a plot—that O'Farrell had accomplices, and that some person in the guilty secret had been foully murdered, he (Mr. Parkes) himself stated that he based his belief in these statements upon evidence given in some papers which he himself laid on the table of the House. He (Mr. Macleay) might observe here that the committee, upon few occasions on which they had had any of those documents before them, had to deal with originals. The hon. member for Kiama had taken care to keep the originals in his own possession, and to put printed copies on the table. Considering some circumstances which had since come to his (Mr. Macleay's) knowledge, he did not think the House would charge him with unnecessary suspicion of the hon. gentleman's actions and motives in this matter when he said he had great doubts of the genuineness of the papers placed before the House. The clerk of the House had one of these documents, handed in by Mr. Parkes, in print. The signature of the magistrate was in print, the signature of the person making the declaration was in print, and since that document was printed, and after the declaration had been taken, various clauses had been altered in it, and the alterations were in Mr. Parkes's own handwriting. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Parkes.) The hon. gentleman might be able to explain this, but it certainly was calculated to raise doubts. The declaration to which he referred was that of Mr. Samuel Cook. He only ascertained this two days ago. It was possible that it might be easily explained, but it demanded explanation because to tamper with or to change in any way a document of that kind was a high crime and misdemeanour.

Mr. PARKES: Would the hon. member like it explained?

Mr. MACLEAY: Now?

Mr. PARKES: Yes.

Mr. MACLEAY: I should be very happy to hear the explanation.

Mr. PARKES said, of course in rising he was not to be considered as making his speech on this question, and to be precluded from again addressing the House. These declarations attesting the genuineness of these particular papers were first made on the 17th September. They were then printed, and he had two or three printed copies. But on the following day fresh declarations were made, simply in order to have them more explicit. The alterations were not material, as any hon. member might see by examining the copy in the hands of the clerk. In laying the papers on the table he took one of the printed copies and altered it so as to make it an exact copy of the declaration on the 18th, the previous one having been expunged.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Why not have produced the original declaration itself?

Mr. PARKES: Because I do not choose to part with it. (Ironical cheers, and cries of "hear, hear," and Mr. PIDDINGTON: "It would be doctored if he did.")

Mr. MACLEAY: If the magistrate and the declarator attended on two occasions, and two declarations were made instead of one, the explanation was satisfactory; but he still thought it would have been better to have had the papers laid on the table in a proper way, because necessarily a change like the one he had referred to excited suspicion. The documents which had been laid on the table by Mr. Parkes, and on which he grounded his belief, as he said, in the existence of a conspiracy in this country to assassinate his Royal Highness, consisted of a minute of his own, some conversations with the prisoner O'Farrell in Darlinghurst gaol reported by Mr. Samuel Cook, declarations to the effect that so far as they appear these were correctly reported, and signed "Samuel Cook." A copy of what are called leaves from the "private diary" of O'Farrell (though why it was called a diary he could not understand, and two papers found among the effects of the prisoners; and the last document was a report of the Inspector-General of Police to the Colonial Secretary, dated August 10, 1868. That report, which he might as well take first, was the report which hon. members were informed some time ago by the hon. member for Kiama was a confidential report made to him, and it would appear that it was not intended for the benefit of the people of this country at all, but was intended to be sent originally, and (he believed) was sent, to England, in order to satisfy the people there that this country was a nest of Fenians and conspirators. In this report Mr. M'Lerie, who seemed to have been well acquainted with the views of Mr. Parkes on this subject, and exactly to understand what Mr. Parkes wanted,—makes some statements which neither he nor Mr. Fosbery could in any way account for in their evidence. In the second paragraph he stated:—"My opinion, as I have informed the Government from the outset, is, that the attempted assassination of H.R.H the Duke of Edinburgh was not the unaided act of one individual, but the fruits of the treasonable organisation commonly known as Fenianism. This opinion has been strengthened by after occurrences and disclosures." There was something most extraordinary connected with this. This report was quoted by Mr. Parkes as being of great value in bearing out this conspiracy affair, more particularly as it was the voluntary statement of the Inspector-General of Police. During Captain M'Lerie's evidence, he was asked:—"Were you subsequently informed by Mr. Parkes of the nature of this crime? Yes. In the course of my official business with the Colonial Secretary afterwards, he told me the information conveyed to the Government was, that a Fenian conspiracy existed in the colony.—Was your attention as Inspector-General of Police called to this? Yes.—Were you at all aware of it before you heard the assertion of Mr. Parkes? I was not, before Mr. Parkes told me, convinced of the existence of a Fenian conspiracy, but I was decidedly of opinion that a strong Fenian sympathy existed in the colony." So that by merely being told by Mr. Parkes, this most obedient officer, with a proper idea of military discipline and subordination, was quite ready to take the opinion of his superior officer. And having been first told this by Mr. Parkes, he some months afterwards repeated it to Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Parkes took it as proof that such a thing existed. The third section of the report was—"Before the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Government was in possession of intelligence, certainly not of a very definite character, that persons ill-disposed towards the English Government would take the opportunity of the visit of H.R.H. for outrage of some kind; and you will, no doubt, remember more than once inquiring the nature of the precautions I proposed to take, and whether it would not be practicable, by the means at the disposal of the Government, to obtain more precise information with regard to any seditious movement on foot." He thought enough had already been said about that. The report continued—"Various means were employed to obtain information; but the result, though placing it beyond doubt that many disaffected persons, Fenian sympathisers and agents, were in the colony, fell short of evidence definite enough to warrant prosecution." He mentioned that because he should be able to show by the evidence that the police never had any evidence which went so far as that. In the 9th clause of this document was the following:—"Many persons were known to be active in the openly expressed object of raising funds in the Fenian cause, under the cloak of applying such contributions for the benefit of the widows of 'Fenian martyrs,' and many were leaving for the States. One man, whose property was searched on the eve of his departure for America, by authority of a search warrant under the Treason Felony Act, openly avowed himself a Fenian, but stated he had taken good care not to bring himself within reach of the law. He had a considerable sum in American gold coin, and was, he stated, an Irishman naturalized in the United States, to which country he was returning. His papers left no doubt that he was a Fenian. The attached extract from the log of the Panama mail-steamer Rakaia and communication from the purser, will confirm what I have stated.' The papers which it was asserted showed that this man was a Fenian happened to have been laid on the table of the House, and (if they contained all the papers) there was no evidence in them to justify the statement so positively made by the Inspector-General of Police. He would read the report made and signed by Mr. Fosbery to the Inspector-General of Police:—"Having, in accordance with your instructions, executed the search warrant, under the 'Treason Felony Act,' upon the person and luggage of one James Riordan (or Reardon), on board the Panama mail steamer Rakaia—being assisted in the search by superintendent Orridge, Mr. Wager, and detectives Powell, Bloomfield, and Chudleigh—I found that, although Riordan's papers fully proved that he was an active Fenian agent, and had received a testimonial for exertions in raising funds for the widows of the executed felons—miscalled Irish patriots—yet there were, in my opinion, not sufficient grounds to warrant his detention. Riordan had a large quantity of luggage, a number of gold watches, and a quantity of jewellery and American and English gold coin. He states he is an American subject, but born in Ireland. The papers found bearing on the Fenian movement I seized, and append hereto, Nos 1 to 8." This report made two statements—one was that Reardon was an active Fenian agent, and the other that he had received testimonials or contributions for the widows of miscalled Irish patriots. Mr. Fosbery had jumped at that conclusion without the slightest reason, because the chief of the letters, which were mostly connected with the raising of money, were dated September, 1861, and hon. members knew very well that the Manchester men were not executed until the November following, or somewhere about that time. It just shewed the way in which this secretary to the police jumped to a conclusion. He had been collecting for the same purpose as others here; for the relief, not of the widows and orphans, but of the wives and children of the State prisoners in Ireland. He mentioned this to shew that it would not do to place much reliance upon these reports. Mr. Fosbery clearly made an assertion of what he believed, when, with the slightest trouble, he might have found out that he was utterly wrong. The papers offered in evidence in no way shewed that this man was a Fenian. Then it was stated by detective Broomfield that this man had a treasonable medal in his possession, brought from Manchester. This was clearly proved to be false, as a witness was examined who stated that it was a medal given him by a number of countrymen in South Australia, as a testimonial for raising money for the wives and children of the State prisoners in Ireland. Finally the report said, "The last statement made by the convict O'Farrell before his execution is, I think, inconsistent with itself. It has, however, been already the subject of much criticism, and I need only record my belief, founded upon long experience, that dying declarations made under such circumstances are seldom to be relied upon." Mr. Fosbery was questioned upon this, and he said he could not remember the reason that induced him to make the statement he had made. The evidence of Captain M'Lerie was simply to the effect that he distrusted dying declarations. Mr. Fosbery was of opinion that one of them was trustworthy, because the man in the first instance declared that he was a Fenian. This opinion might not be of much value, but it seemed to have less value because the evidence of senior constable Irvine went to show that O'Farrell's first exclamation was—"Oh, my God, what have I done," and that he never said he was a Fenian at all till he was being taken away. This confidential police report was one of the evidences put forward by Mr. Parkes to substantiate his statement that O'Farrell had accomplices, and it would appear that his conclusion was drawn from the assertion of a person who took that assertion from his own mouth, for Mr. Fosbery said he did not believe there was a Fenian organisation till he was told so by Mr. Parkes. As regarded the diary of O'Farrell, he did not know why this was called so. There was no date to it; and it was, he thought, as O'Farrell confessed, left to mystify the police and intended to fall into their hands. It was not at all an unusual thing for such people to take this course. There was the case of Oxford, who shot at the Queen. He, like O'Farrell, had a diary, and was anxious that he should be supposed to have accomplices connected with some grand conspiracy. The statements which appeared in the document left by Oxford were quite as remarkable as the statements of O'Farrell, and yet it was known now as a fact that Oxford had no accomplices, that he was mad in a slight degree, and that he simply did the deed for the sake of notoriety. If any conspiracy had existed connecting O'Farrell, it was absolutely impossible that there should have been no appearance of it in the course of so full an inquiry. The statements of the prisoner himself of course must not go for much, because we knew he made two statements, one directly opposed to the other. He (Mr. Macleay) firmly believed, and he thought every circumstance in the history of the case went to show, that the dying declaration of this man was in itself not in the slightest degree reliable. But there was corroborative evidence with regard to the last statement, its correctness being guaranteed by the Rev. Mr. M. J. Dwyer, to whose evidence he would refer.—"Will you state what impression O'Farrell gave you, as to his state of mind, or in any other way, when you saw him after his being sentenced to death? On the occasion that I first saw him—the day after the attempted assassination—I looked upon him as a wild enthusiast; and from what I heard subsequently of him, I came to the conclusion that when permission should be granted to me to see him, it would be with a monomaniac I should have to deal. I accordingly treated him as such the first day I saw him, and it left do doubt whatever on my mind. The second time I treated him in the same manner. My reason for treating him so was to gain his sympathies. Did you succeed in gaining the confidence of the prisoner? I rather think I did; but up till the Wednesday previous to his execution—that was April 15th—he treated me to all those stories that were afloat regarding his doings and regarding Fenian enterprises. It was only on the morning of the 15th that he became what I may call an altered man.—Had you seen him frequently in the meantime? I think I saw him, on the average, once a day, for about an hour each day. Perhaps one day I would spend a couple of hours with him, and another day only half an hour.—He used to tell you the same sort of stories as those that are published in the conversations with Mr. Parkes? Yes, the same.—What was the nature of the change that took place on the Wednesday? He told me—his words were—that he had been long enough playing the fool; that he had now but very little time left to him to live, and he wished to make the best use of it. He thereupon pointed out to me the deception that he had been practising, and the object he had in view in making these statements that he had made; and, moreover, he pointed out to me that he had left some papers for the express purpose of their falling into the hands of the police; that he had firmly resolved to take his own life at the same time that he attempted the life of the Prince, and it was for that special reason that he left the document, that it might fall into the hands of the police. Did he allude to Mr. Parkes by name? He did.—He said specially with regard to Mr. Parkes, that Mr. Parkes was, of course, very kind to him throughout; that Mr. Parkes had always treated him with a great deal of consideration; but that he knew, as well as Mr. Parkes, what Mr. Parkes' object was in treating him so; that he was aware Mr. Parkes was trying to get information from him." This witness stated clearly that O'Farrell said he had nothing to conceal in the matter, which must satisfy every one that at this time the man was penitent, and regretted the wrong he had done. There were other reasons why the last statement was reliable. He thought that he had shewn that no dependence could be placed upon those conversations of O'Farrell, which were diametrically opposite to one another, and that what was called O'Farrell's diary meant nothing. He had shown that the Inspector-General's report was not worth anything, that the statements in it were none of them proved; and as for the affidavits or declarations, he did not see how they could be evidence at all. Some of these affidavits were procured by the hon. member after he made his speech at Kiama, and were apparently intended to bear out his statements previously made without any foundation in truth whatever. Among the papers handed in by Mr. Parkes was one from Janet Muston, in which a person was referred to as having been in company with O'Farrell, and, after the shooting of the Prince, taken a boat across the harbour. But the person thus referred to was ascertained by the committee to be no other than the Spanish Consul. It would be in the recollection of the House that on his asking for the dying declaration of O'Farrell, Mr. Parkes said that two statements were made that day: "One was from the prisoner before execution, the other was from another source entitled to great consideration. He never heard that it was proper—that the thing could be imagined—to ask for statements of this kind when the Government had to grapple, as it believed, with a new kind of crime, of which there was evidence sufficient to carry moral conviction to the mind of any man, that it was deeply seated in the colony, and which it was in the highest degree difficult to deal with." He was anxious to find out who announced this new crime, and who the person was who was entitled to such great consideration. Mr. Parkes positively refused to state who was the person who gave that information. The following was Mr. Parkes's evidence on this point:—"It was true that a statement made by the prisoner O'Farrell had been sent to the Colonial Secretary; but that a demand should be made to make that statement public before the Executive authority had considered it was a thing perfectly new. This statement was opened at the very same time that another statement was opened of the very highest importance, and it would be in the greatest degree detrimental to the public interest for one of these statements to be considered apart from the other.—Now the statement that was opened at the same time as O'Farrell's last declaration is what I wish to get at? A statement was opened by me,—I have no doubt from that report it must have been on the same day, but I have no recollection of it beyond the recollection to which I am assisted by your reading that report,—a statement was opened by me, stating that there were accomplices of O'Farrell in the colony, and that the writer had no doubt but what he could produce satisfactory evidence to show that. That statement—without attaching any undue importance to it—being directly in conflict with the statement alleged to be the dying declaration of the prisoner O'Farrell, appeared to me to justify the Government in taking some time to consider it.—From whom was this communication received? I decline to state from whom it came." The hon. member for Kiama having declined to give the information, it then became necessary to look to some other source. There was no positive and direct evidence on the point, he thought he should be able to show that this man Benedict was the person from whom the letter came. The letter from Benedict was dated April 20th, and was probably received by Mr. Parkes on the 21st, the day on which Mr. Parkes admitted that he got a letter giving him information of a Fenian organisation. The following was the letter.

"47, Hunter-street, 20th April, 1868.

"I have the honour to remind you of an interview which took place between us, some three weeks ago, respecting the convict O'Farrell's accomplices in this colony.

"I assume it will be fresh in your recollection, that I then guardedly informed you of the felon having been accompanied by four confederates at the time of the attempted assassination, and that after the commission of the offence, the latter separated—two remaining in Sydney, one going to Newcastle, and the other proceeding to Maitland.

"Subsequently to our conversation, I have ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt that these men have again met in this city, and that they are here now.

"In addition to this information, I am credibly informed of the existence of secret societies both here and in Victoria, and of there being seven other confederates in the latter colony.

"If you condescend to grant me another interview, an early appointment will oblige,—

"Your most obedient servant,

"H. R. BENEDICT."

His belief that Benedict was the person whose information was entitled to so much consideration was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Parkes gave this man the following letter of introduction to the Chief Secretary of Victoria:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1868.

"My dear Sir,—The services of the bearer, Mr. Benedict, have been accepted by this Government, to effect the apprehension of certain persons in the colony of Victoria, who, he says, he has reason to believe were accomplices in the late attempt to murder his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Benedict has explained to the Attorney-General and myself the nature of the evidence he says he can produce against these persons, and also the leading features of his plan of proceeding to effect their arrest. As it is necessary for his object to keep the principal circumstances within his own knowledge, it is not possible for us to form a clear judgment on the cases only imperfectly disclosed to us by Mr. Benedict, but we are so far satisfied that we are anxious to afford him all the assistance in our power.

"Mr. Benedict has requested me to give him this letter to you, with the view of obtaining the aid of the police in Victoria—not, as I understand him, to take any steps in discovering the offenders, which he says he can do best by his own means, but to effect their safe arrest when discovered. I shall be glad if you will give the necessary instructions to place at the disposal of Mr. Benedict, at the proper time and places, such police assistance as he may describe as necessary for his purpose.

"I have, &c.,

"HENRY PARKES."

This was annexed to it:—

"I hereby guarantee, on behalf of the Government of this colony, that, in the event of H. R. Benedict securing the arrest and conviction of one or more of the supposed accomplices of H. J. O'Farrell, in his attempt to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, the sum of £1000 shall be paid to him for each of the persons so arrested and convicted, without reference to the police or others whom he may call in to assist him.

"HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary.

"Sydney, April 24th, 1868.

"The terms of this guarantee shall apply to the reward of £250 for treasonable offences.—H. P.—24-4-68."

He might mention that the hon. member for Kiama, on a former occasion, told this House that this man Benedict came to him with very high testimonials from different parties. Amongst these who were said to have given him a testimonial was the name of Mr. Fosbery, who, it turned out, did not seem to have a very high opinion of the man. Captain M'Lerie, however, seemed to be under the impression that he was the person alluded to who had given certain information to the Government. At page 2 was the following evidence from the Inspector-General:—"Chairman: Are you aware that, on the day of O'Farrell's execution, the Government received information, from a source entitled to great consideration, of the existence of a new kind of crime in the country? On the day of the execution of O'Farrell, I went to see the Colonial Secretary upon other business, and then he told me he was in possession of information which, if true, shewed that a crime of a new description had sprung up in the country; but neither the source of his information nor the description of crime did he tell me then.—Were you subsequently informed by Mr. Parkes of the nature of this crime? Yes. In the course of my official business with the Colonial Secretary afterwards, he told me the information conveyed to the Government was, that a Fenian conspiracy existed in the colony.—Was your attention as Inspector-General of Police called to this? Yes.—Were you at all aware of it before you heard the assertion of Mr. Parkes? I was not, before Mr. Parkes told me, convinced of the existence of a Fenian conspiracy, but I was decidedly of opinion that a strong Fenian sympathy existed in the colony.—Did you at any time see this communication which Mr. Parkes received on the morning of O'Farrell's execution? On the occasion I allude to, he held a paper in his hand, but I did not read the paper." He thought they might take it as almost proved that it was upon this statement of Benedict that the hon. member for Kiama grounded his reason for withholding the dying declaration of O'Farrell, and his statement that the Government had to grapple with a new crime. Benedict did not turn out as well as was expected, and the hon. member for Kiama had himself admitted that his testimony was not worthy of credit. They, therefore, got rid at once of one alarming statement in reference to the new crime. The man had turned out to be a bad character, and the hon. member for Kiama had admitted that he had been deceived, and that the man's only object had been to get money. If the House wanted further evidence of this they could have it in the evidence of detective Raven, who, at page 86, gave the following:—"Did you know a man of the name of Benedict, when in the detective force? Yes.—He was a short time in the detective force? A short time.—Did you know much of him? No, only the time he was here.—Did you meet him when he was here, about the time the Prince was shot? Yes, I saw him then.—What did you know of him then? He seemed to be a man, as we generally term it, living on his wits. He told me that he was going to try to assist Mr. Pavey to get up evidence for the defence; and if he could not do that he would do it for the prosecution.—Did he say anything about being in possession of information about Fenianism in Sydney? Not a word.—Did he say he was going to make money out of this transaction? He said—'It is a hard thing if something cannot be made out of it.'—Did he not tell you what he proposed? No; if he had I should have mentioned it to the superintendent." Also in the evidence of detective M'Glone, to whom he went for assistance in getting together the evidence which would entitle him to the £10,000 which he was promised. Here was an extract from M'Glone's evidence,—"What did you understand him to mean, by his asking you to assist in getting these Fenians? To go with him—to join with him in getting them.—Do you think he meant you should assist in denouncing ten men, and in making a case against them? Yes." So this Benedict, in whom at one time a good deal of confidence was placed by the hon. member for Kiama, was a person who ought not to have received any assistance from the Government at all. He received £30 of the public money, which was to be returned within a month, and so confident was the hon. member for Kiama that he would have to pay him the £10,000 within the month, that he caused the money to be lent to him without hesitation. Another person in whom the hon. member for Kiama had for some time some confidence was Myers, who also turned out unprofitably. That person promised to denounce a member of this House and one or two other gentlemen at Bathurst as Fenian Head Centres, and in order to get evidence of this kind he was sent up the country by the hon. member for Kiama. This man went to Grenfell, Yass, Young, and Orange, and continued travelling so long as he could get money; but the Government, getting tired of sending money without any satisfactory result, discontinued it, and they had not heard of him since. In consequence of the statement given by Captain M'Lerie, and other matters, it became necessary for the committee to inquire whether Fenian meetings had been held in different parts of the colony, and a large amount of evidence was taken, but which, he might remark, resulted in nothing. The committee were unable to get one atom of reliable evidence that any such meetings had been held. Captain M'Lerie gave no evidence upon this matter except as to the fact of such meetings being reported to him. He ordered the detectives to inquire into the truth of the reports, but he got no evidence. Mr. Fosbery was examined at great length on this subject, but his evidence really contained nothing. Having, however, committed himself to the statement that there had been Fenian meetings, it was very difficult to get him to admit that he had no foundation for the statement. Had it not been for Mr. Fosbery's disinclination to give evidence on this subject, the committee need not have taken a good deal of evidence which it was thus rendered necessary to take. Here was a portion of Mr. Fosbery's evidence:—"Are you aware of a proclamation having been issued offering a reward of £250 for the apprehension of people meeting together for seditious and illegal purposes, dated 9th April, 1868? I am.—Were you aware of any meetings of disaffected people at that time in Sydney? I was not actually aware of them, but it was reported to me that they did take place.—Had you good reason to believe that such was the case? I had good reason to believe that such was the case.—Can you mention any instance? I should, perhaps, explain, how far 'seditious purposes' come within my view of the matter. I do not suppose there were any meetings for the purpose of organising overt acts of sedition; I think they were more for debating.—You had good reason to believe that disaffected persons met together? I have.—Can you give any of those reasons? I instructed several members of the police force personally to test the weight of rumours that had reached us that such meetings were held.—Can you give any single example? I instructed detectives Camphin, Lyons, and M'Glone.—At what time? Prior to the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The general police were also instructed.—At the period of this reward being offered, had you reason to believe that meetings of disaffected people were being held in Sydney? No, I believed then that they had entirely ceased.—Then at that time there was not good reason to believe there were meetings of disaffected persons? Not at that particular date, I believe the attempted assassination immediately put a stop to any such meetings.—Then what was the use of this proclamation of a reward? On the assumption, I conclude, that these meetings might be renewed.—Then, at the time this reward was offered, there was no reason to believe that disaffected persons were in the habit of meeting together for seditious purposes? I think there was sufficient reason to suppose they had been in the habit of meeting for some time previously.—But you can give no single instance? We were never able to prove it, but the reports of the detectives were all to the same effect.—Have you these reports? They were confidentially made; there were none in writing—neither the instructions nor the reports were in writing.—Some of these detectives said there were seditious meetings held? They believed there were Fenian sympathisers in this city, and that they did meet to debate on Fenian matters.—Did they give any reason for their belief? I presume their conclusions were founded upon the results of the inquiries they had made.—Was there no instance of the police being told of a place of meeting, and of the police making an attack on the place or entering it, on some occasion, about this very period? Assertions were made that meetings were held in particular places—more than one—but no evidence was ever obtained to support those assertions; no legal evidence, I should say, was ever obtained.—Was there not a meeting-place somewhere about the Haymarket, reported to the police at one time? Yes.—What was done? Detectives were instructed to watch it.—What did they discover? They thought there were some grounds for the assertion having been made, but they failed to obtain any evidence.—Did they not go to some or one of the meetings? I am not aware that they ever attended a Fenian meeting.—A Fenian meeting? A meeting for seditious purposes.—On one occasion, did not some of the police or some of the detectives not attend or go to the place? They went to the place, but I am not aware that they attended any meeting.—While the meeting was going on? I am not aware.—What did they report? They reported that they could not get any evidence to support the assertion.—They did not tell you what the character of the meeting was? They did not.—Then really at the time this reward of £250 was offered, there was no good reason to believe that there were any meetings of the kind in Sydney? I think at that particular date they had ceased; they were checked by the attempted assassination. And yet you have not been able to find, from any information received, that any meetings of a seditious character were held in Sydney? We never had legal proof." It would be seen that he was unwilling to admit that he had no proof at all. He admitted that he got no written report from a detective who had attended one of these meetings, but among the papers was a report of that kind communicated by detective Raven, and it was difficult to believe that he was not aware of the report. The following was a portion of the Inspector-General's evidence:—What reason can you give, or had you, for the opinion expressed here that the attempted assassination of his Royal Highness 'was not the unaided act of one individual,' as stated in the second clause of this report? That is stated as an opinion, from conclusions drawn by the writer, from events that had transpired. Of course, all the reasons which led up to such a conclusion I could not undertake to give.—What reason have you for such an opinion? There were a variety of reasons which led up to that conclusion, from events which had transpired throughout the affair.—Can you state what they were? The nature of the crime itself, the statements made by the convict, and the similarity that the crime bore to others of the same class committed by avowed Fenian agents.—Are these your sole reasons for expressing an opinion of this kind in a police report? I gave the matter more thought at greater length at the time, and there were other reasons which do not occur to me now.—You say the confessions of the prisoner himself; were you at that time acquainted with the conversations held between Mr. Parkes and O'Farrell? No.—Then what communication do you allude to? After committing the deed, he at once asserted that he was a Fenian, and did it on that account; and I was acquainted with some of the statements he made in the gaol after his arrest, I think to the chief warder; I was acquainted with the tenor of them, I should say." And further on he was asked,—"Do you believe these were accredited agencies from the Fenian associations at home? I believe they were taken part in exclusively by Fenians.—Do you mean to say they had correspondence with similar associations at home? I think it very likely.—Have you any moral doubt about it? I do not put it so strongly as that. I have no moral conviction, but I think it very probable.—How long do you think this state of things existed in the colony, in a rough way? I think it grew with the growth of Fenianism at home, after the execution of the first so-called Fenian martyrs.—Do you think these meetings were in existence a long time before the Prince came here? Certainly.—Had you information about them? We had some.—When did the information you got present itself in the distinct form it appears to have presented to your own mind? I think it reached a serious position shortly before the arrival of the Prince.—You say they were checked—I think you used the expression checked—by the attempted assassination—Do you mean by that, that they ceased altogether? I believe that that led to their concealment—that people were loud in their professions of loyalty.—Did you not say the meetings were always concealed? Expressions were heard that were not concealed." Then Mr. Henry Halloran, in giving evidence, was asked: "You are aware that numbers of letters—I might almost say innumerable letters—came to the office, of a private character—some threatening the lives of persons, others warning persons against attempts that would be made against their lives, others alleging that certain treasonable language had been used by certain persons, and others giving reasons for suspicion? I think you have shown me some of these; and one other you have not alluded to, of a still graver character—a contemplated attack upon the colony." Then, with reference to the letter which was received on the 21st of April, to which he (Mr. Macleay) had already alluded, Mr. Parkes was asked: "Have you got the letter which you received on the 21st? No.—Was it a public document? I do not know.—Was it not addressed to the Colonial Secretary? I cannot say.—A great many letters were addressed to me at that time which I did not consider public documents.—Then you refuse to state from whom you got this letter on that morning? I have said all I have to say about it.—Was it in this communication you received intelligence of a new kind of crime? What new kind of crime?—I use your own language, used in the Assembly?—There is a great variety of new kinds of crime—Did you not state in the Assembly ——? I will not be catechized as to what I stated in the Assembly.—Did you not use words to this effect:—'He never heard that it was proper that the thing could be imagined, to ask for statements of this kind, when the Government had to grapple, as it believed, with a new kind of crime, of which there was evidence sufficient to carry moral conviction to the mind of any man that it was deeply seated in the colony, and which it was in the highest degree difficult to deal with?' I have no objection to state what I intended to convey. First of all, I do not remember whether that is a correct report or not; but I have no hesitation in repeating what my impression was then,—that it was a thing not in accordance with the practice of English gentlemen engaged in public life, to endeavour to embarrass the Government while all its energies were called into operation to deal with a new kind of crime. What I meant by a new kind of crime was, the crime that had been committed in endeavouring to murder the son of the reigning Sovereign. That is a new kind of crime in this country. It is a new crime within my experience and knowledge. Whether it is a new crime within the experience and knowledge of the chairman, I do not know. What I meant was, that we had an attack made on the son of the reigning sovereign, and that there was reason to suppose it arose from disaffection against the Throne and Government of England; and this, most unquestionably, was a new kind of crime in this colony. It was a most un-English and unparliamentary thing, to endeavour to embarrass the Government when they had to deal with this new kind of crime. That was what I meant then, that is what I say now, and that is what I mean now.—Do you think that was the impression you gave to those who heard you at the time? That is the impression to be fairly drawn from my words as reported in the newspapers. I did not say that a new crime had been communicated to the Government, but I said we had to deal with a new kind of crime, which is clearly a very different thing.—Which was deeply seated in the colony? Which was deeply seated in the colony, of which there is no doubt whatever in my mind now.—Were you not aware that the general impression made by your words was, that you had just become acquainted with some conspiracy? I am aware that was the impression endeavoured to be spread by persons opposed to the Government of the time.—Are you not aware that it caused a good deal of anxiety throughout the country? I do not know.—Had you not many opportunities, subsequently, of explaining what you meant? Of course, I had.—Did you take any of these opportunities? I do not think such a matter—so clearly expressed, as I think—required much explanation." Well, after Mr. Parkes had given his evidence, a person named Kean was examined; and it would be seen, from the evidence of that man, that he was the person who, whilst living in the neighbourhood of Shoalhaven had ingratiated himself with a number of Irish settlers there. Subsequently, for some reason or other, he left the district. Kean's evidence may be true, or it may not. It simply showed that everybody might readily imagine—that when a number of Irish families meet together at night, whilst the young people were dancing and otherwise enjoying themselves, the old people were very apt to talk on political subjects, and the politics they generally talked about were the politics of their mother country. Speaking unreservedly among themselves, they were apt occasionally to make use of stronger expressions than would be considered perfectly correct at other times. Then we have the evidence of detective Camphin on this matter. Detective Camphin was asked—Were you in the police force at the time the attempted assassination took place? Yes.—Did you receive any particular orders in consequence of that event? After the attempt to assassinate him?—Yes? Yes.—What were the instructions you received? I was told to endeavour to trace if O'Farrell had any accomplices, and if there was a Fenian organisation, or to endeavour to trace out anything that might bear upon the matter.—Did you do that? Yes.—What success had you in making discoveries of anything of that kind? I did not make any discoveries.—Did you ever, at any time, get information from any one that you thought of any value? Yes, I have received information.—Have you ever found out anything in consequence? Yes, there was one inquiry I was instructed to make in reference to an anonymous letter sent to the Governor.—What was the purport of that letter, do you remember? That the person was to shoot the Governor with an air-gun." What did you find out about that? There were three making this inquiry—detective Chudleigh, myself, and Powell. We were instructed, the night previous to making the inquiry, to watch some public-houses, to see if we could see any signs of a meeting being held which it was alleged was expected to be held. We watched the public-houses about Lower George-street, but did not observe anything unusual about. The next morning Chudleigh was informed by a person he was acquainted with, that there was a person who had an air-gun, and that he had been practising at shooting pigeons. Did you find out who this man was? I think his name was Walsh. He was in the employ of Mr. M'Caffrey, a commission agent.—Was anything done in the way of watching this man? Yes; I have watched him myself when I have seen him.—You have never found out anything suspicious? No.—What was the character of the man? I never knew anything wrong of him before.—Were you engaged in any other investigation? Yes, I made several inquiries. There was a person reported to me that there were certain houses that were the resort of persons who held Fenian meetings, and I made a report of the matter.—Did you find that there were meetings held there? No, I never saw anything.—Had you anything to do with watching the place of meeting at the Haymarket? No.—Do you know a person of the name of Baker? No.—All your efforts to discover Fenian meetings were unsuccessful? Yes. Perhaps I misunderstood. At first you asked me if I had made any inquiry respecting a Fenian organization. I should have said that Mr. Fosbery spoke to me before the Prince's arrival, and informed me that he was informed Fenian meetings were being held, and that I must see and learn anything I could about them—that was before the Prince's arrival—and that he expected there would be some demonstration when the Prince arrived, and he asked me to keep a sharp look-out and to inform him.—He did not tell you his authority for making that statement? No, he did not." Detective Wager was examined, but all he knew was from the reports made by the other detectives to him. Detective Raven was asked—"Was there, before the arrival of the Prince, any attempt to ascertain whether there was any Fenian organisation in this country? I cannot say as to Fenian organisation; the men were instructed to watch those places where meetings were held for the purpose of raising money to be sent home for the Fenians who were imprisoned in Ireland.—For their wives and children? Yes.—Were the people who attended these meetings suspected? No; but we were instructed to hear what went on, and what was the general conversation between the people who met.—Is it not the fact that these meetings were held in the openest possible way? Yes, the doors and windows were open.—And the proceedings were made public? Quite so.—After the Prince was shot, did you receive orders to endeavour to ascertain whether O'Farrell had any accomplices? Yes.—Did you ever get any information which led you to believe that he had accomplices? No.—Were you not at one time sent to ascertain the purpose of some meeting or meetings that were held at the Haymarket? Yes.—Who ordered you to go there? Mr. Fosbery.—Had he received any information previously from you on the subject? No.—Did he tell you whom he received the information from? He did not. He said a gentleman had given him information that a meeting was held there for treasonable purposes. I was instructed to go in and see what went on.—Did you go there? Yes. I could not say what date, but it was on a Friday evening, when O'Farrell was in gaol, awaiting execution.—Was it in March or April? Soon after the prisoner was convicted—some two or three days after O'Farrell was convicted.—Was it before or after the proclamation of the reward of £250 for the discovery of people? It was after the proclamation.—After the proclamation you went to this place? Yes.—What did you see or hear there? I first of all went to see what sort of people were going in, and I dressed myself accordingly. I found they were working men. When I got into the room I found it was a benefit society; and men were coming in from about half-past 7 till a quarter to 9. They would walk up to a table, where a man was seated with a book; some of them would pay in small sums—perhaps half-a-crown or so; and others—if they were unable to work, or hurt, or anything of that kind—would receive sums of money, just like any other benefit society.—Was it the benefit society of any particular trade? They were bricklayers' labourers.—You found, then, that it was for this purpose only they met. Did you remain any length of time? Till the meeting was closed, and all the men had left. Some did not remain five minutes; some paid trifling sums, or received them.—Did you consider it was a treasonable or suspicious proceeding? Not the slightest.—Did you report accordingly to the Inspector-General? I did, immediately.—Did you report in writing? I did.—Have you that report with you? No, I handed the report in.—What was the nature of the report? Stating, in substance, that I went down, in obedience to instructions, to the meeting; that I mixed among the people, and ascertained that it was merely a benefit society. I listened to their conversation, and not a word was spoken about O'Farrell, but merely respecting the business they came for.—Did you hear of any other seditious meeting anywhere? No. I was told by certain persons that a meeting was at this place, and at another place, and that their conversation was seditious. I went there, and it was ridiculous to treat the matter seriously. Men were half-drunk—some of them—and they, in a manner, sympathised with O'Farrell, not with his crime. They said he was a very clever fellow, it was a great pity he should make such a fool of himself.—What is the impression on your mind, from all you have heard and learned as a detective during the whole of this excitement, both before and after this attempt on the life of the Prince—is it your impression that there was any treasonable association in this colony? My impression is, there was not.—Is it your impression that O'Farrell had any associates at all? No; so far as I was able to find out, he was always alone. I traced him to Waverley, where he went to shoot at a handkerchief, and there he was alone. At the 'Rose and Crown,' in George-street, and other places, he was alone. He made use of certain expressions, certainly, in the presence of a publican in Pitt-street, who said to him—'If you make use of such expressions, I shall kick you into the street;' but he was then alone.—What did you think of his committing the crime—did you think it was the act of a madman, or of a man who wanted notoriety? That was my impression—that he was a man desirous of an infamous notoriety. Such a man as Oxford, who shot at her Majesty." Detective Lyons was asked—"Did you ever hear anything of any Fenian organization in this country? I did. What have you heard? Various rumours.—Were you employed, as an officer of the detective force, to find out the truth of these rumours? Only for two days after the Prince was shot, was I specially detailed for that purpose; and I ascertained, from a place in town that I went to—a wholesale drapery establishment—that an order had been received from the interior for a certain amount of green ribbons, sashes, and crape. I think the object was stated to me—that it was for the purpose of holding a mock funeral, in commemoration of the Fenians who were executed at Manchester.—What part of the country was this order from? From Singleton. I think also it was stated that there was one from Goulburn; but whether it was Goulburn or Bathurst I am not very clear, and I did not refer to ascertain which it was since I received the summons.—Was the order a very large one? Yes, it was a pretty large order—an unusually large order, and I think the object was stated. That, and other reports that I had constantly heard prior to that, caused me to believe that there was something in the shape of disaffection in that particular line. I was in Melbourne, on special duty, on the occasion of the Prince's visit there.—Do you think the wearing of green ribbons is a proof of Fenian conspiracy? I imagine it was for some improper purpose—that it was not for a usually reasonable purpose.—Can you give any other reason for believing there was a Fenian organisation in the country? No; except reports generally current.—What you heard every person say? I heard that several disaffected persons came up from Kiama, prior to O'Farrell's execution, with the intention of turning Sydney—that was what was expressed—turning Sydney upside down.—You heard of this? I did.—Was it true? From the source from which I obtained it, I have every reason to believe it.—Did you try to find out whether the report was true or not? Nothing transpired. Though I was not in the force at the time, I made it my business to ascertain whether there were any grounds for this; but nothing very special transpired in Sydney to carry out the allegation made.—Did you find anything to give you reason to believe there was a word of truth in it? I have every reason to believe they did come up, because my own brother-in-law came up at the same time in this vessel. He was not aware of the information I had received, but he told me there were persons who made collateral allusions to this affair. I communicated to him what I had been informed, and he said, no doubt their intention was very improper, from the manner in which they expressed themselves on board the steamer.—What did they say—did they say they were going to invade Sydney? No, I do not know that they made any special allusion to it.—You heard nothing special? Nothing very special—nothing more than the rumours that were current.—Did you hear what was the nature of their talk? They expressed themselves that it would be a day of rejoicing, rather than otherwise, if O'Farrell was executed; but that the rope was not yet made that he was to be hung by. It was language of that description, but I have nothing to support that.—What induced them to say that? Did they think the Government would reprieve or pardon him—was that what they meant? I cannot say what they really meant."—Those people who came up from Kiama came to see O'Farrell executed, and certainly that did not look like sympathy. They next had the evidence of detective Broomfield, who appeared very anxious to make out a case. Broomfield was asked,—"Did you hear of any Fenian organisation at that time in Sydney? From information, I heard of such a thing a long time before the Prince arrived here.—Will you state what you heard? The first meeting I heard of being held was, I think, on the 30th of April, 1866, in the city.—Was that held publicly? No, I think not.—You were aware of its being held? I was aware of it after it had been held.—Did you hear anything of the nature of the meeting? No; I only heard that such a meeting had been held.—You were informed a meeting had been held? Yes.—For what purpose? For the purpose of raising funds to assist the Fenians.—Did you not know that all these meetings were public—advertised in the papers? No; that was the first information I had of it.—Did you consider it your duty to take steps to find out whether it was true or not? I reported the matter the next morning to Mr. Wager, verbally.—Was this a meeting to raise money for the wives and children of the prisoners in Ireland? I was informed it was a meeting to raise money to assist the Fenians; the words 'widows and orphans' were not used. Where was this held? At a public-house.—What public-house? I hope, gentlemen, you will not press me to name any houses or any names, it may prejudice the minds of certain classes of people against me and my brother officers.—I ask you at what public-house this meeting was held? I feel very reluctant to answer that question.—You are undoubtedly at liberty to answer or not, as you think proper, and the chairman ought to tell you so? I would not like to answer that question. I hope you will excuse my answer.—You refuse to answer? If you will allow me to do so.—You say you reported this to the chief detective? I believe I reported it to the Inspector-General or Mr. Wager, but I think to Mr. Wager first.—Did you report in writing? No, verbally." Broomfield then went on to give some account of a meeting that was held at some public-house, but did not give the name of the public-house. The meeting could not possibly have been of any consequence, because Broomfield said that it was held in a room close to the street, and that persons standing in the street might have heard what was going on. Detective Broomfield was examined at considerable length, and according to his own statements he would appear to have been an object of abhorrence to Fenians. He stated that about 2 o'clock on the morning after the Prince was shot, he was attacked on the Racecourse by three men who beat him severely. He (Mr. Macleay) had since ascertained that Broomfield was not beaten at all; he was seen between 3 and 4 o'clock that morning in a state of frightful intoxication, crossing Hyde Park, and on going through one of the entrances he fell, and was severely injured about the face. The man was reported for drunkenness, and suspended for a week, but was afterwards reinstated. So that there was not much reliance to be placed on his evidence. Detective Powell was asked—"Had you any knowledge of any Fenian organisation in Sydney about that time? Yes, I had received some information with reference to some parties arriving in the city.—From Panama, was it? Yes.—Were you ordered to endeavour to trace these men? Yes.—Could you find any trace of them? No.—You do not know, I suppose, what was the nature of the information first given to the police on the subject of the arrival of these men? The first information was given to me personally.—What was the nature of it? That four men had arrived in the city; that they were from America; that they were head-centres; and that they were living in the neighbourhood of Hunter-street.—Did you get the statement from a reliable person? I thought it reliable.—And you never could find any trace of them? No. I reported the matter.—Did you report in writing? No, I reported verbally at that time.—What was the nature of your report? As I have stated now—that was about the exact words.—That you could not find any trace of them? No. I reported their arrival.—What report did you make as to your subsequent efforts to find these men? That I could not find anything of them.—Do you believe the information you originally received was correct? Yes, I believed at the time that it was correct.—You think the four men did arrive? Yes, I believe the information, as it was given me, was correct, from the source from which it came.—And it is simply from your believing your informant, that you have come to the conclusion that the men did arrive, and that they were head-centres? Yes.—But you found no trace of them? No trace of them.—Do you think that four strangers could have arrived in the country in that way, and, notwithstanding all inquiry by the police, no trace of them could be found? I account for it in this way:—Shortly after, from the same person, I received information that they had left.—Surely the fact of their having left would leave some trace that the police might discover something from? I never could get to know who they were, nor what they were, no more than what I have stated.—Did he tell you where they went to? They went into Hunter-street.—When he told you they had left the country? He did not know where they had gone, but he believed some of them went into the interior of the country.—Did he tell you where they had come from? No.—Not from America? He said from America, but not from what part." Detective Powell was then examined with reference to meetings said to have been held in Argyle-street and other parts of the city, but he could not state what they were about. The next was the evidence of detective Bowden, who was asked: "Did you ever, at that time, hear it reported that there was a Fenian organisation in Sydney? Previous to the Prince's arrival, I heard that there were men being drilled in Sydney. I may state that, for some time previous, and subsequently, I was specially employed in one of the departments of the Government, and had very little opportunity of making inquiries. I made one or two inquiries.—Did they lead to the belief that the report was true? The inquiries I made were in reference to seditious language.—What department of the Government were you employed in? The Post Office." Detective Finigan was asked—"Were you ordered upon any particular duty at any time after this attempt to assassinate the Prince? I was not. The day of the indignation meeting in Hyde Park, we were told there was to be another meeting in the evening, by Mr. Wager, near Market-street. I called in the evening and met Wager, and he told me to go to Paddy Riley's and I would find priests holding a meeting there this last month. I went, and from inquiries I then made, I found this man Riley had been very sick. I knew him to be a very religious man, and that the clergy of the Church visited him. He is dead since; he died shortly after. The priest visited him on religious matters.—Did you report this to the Inspector-General? I did not. I said there was no meeting in Market-street; neither was there. That was what I was sent for.—You simply said there was no meeting there? Yes.—Did you hear opinions given among your brother detectives of the existence of a Fenian organization in Sydney? No.—Did you not hear them say there was? Never; never that there was any sworn organisation of Fenianism.—Did they never talk on the subject? They often talked of their opinion that there was no organisation.—Was that the opinion of all the detectives you talked to? It was; because there were some who would not talk much.—Some detectives having given information of what they supposed to be the meetings of Fenian societies, do you think they told the truth when they said so? I do not believe they did.—I mean, do you believe they thought there were these meetings, or that they thought they were telling untruths? I believe they thought they were telling untruths in giving this information." Detective Howard was asked:—"Were you employed in endeavouring to find out whether there were any seditious meetings held in any part of the city? I was.—What instructions did you receive? To use every exertion to ascertain if such meetings had been held in Sydney or any part of the country.—Did you succeed in obtaining satisfactory evidence upon the subject? I found nothing of the kind to exist.—I suppose you heard many reports? A good many flying rumours, but they turned out to be nothing. I pursued the inquiry on my own account, because I had some experience in such things, having been in Ireland, and I was surprised to hear they could exist without my knowledge.—You were satisfied they had no foundation? I persevered, to satisfy myself that there was nothing of the kind in existence. There was a good deal of sympathy, but no actual conspiracy.—Did you report to that effect, to your superior officer? Verbally.—Do you recollect any special case? I was not employed on any special case.—Were you ever at that time employed in any effort to find out whether there was any Fenian organisation in Sydney? No.—Was there ever any inquiry made at that time of any kind? No.—When did you leave the force? I left it on the 16th March last; I sent in my resignation.—Have you any reason to believe that your removal from the police was connected with your inability to discover this Fenian plot that was spoken of? There was none; there was no Fenian plot.—Then, in that case, you were unable to discover any? I believe it was because I was too truthful. There is none in the colony, and never was. It was a concoction of the greatest falsehoods ever known.—What was the general opinion of the other detectives you spoke to upon the subject—do you think they thought there was one? Some of them thought there were sympathisers, others denouncing Fenianism on the spot. One of the detectives, a Protestant, named Raven, at the time the Prince was shot by O'Farrell, said, that he was quite alone, that he was solely alone in the act.—Who was that? Detective Raven. That there was no conspiracy in the colony, or no organisation for Fenianism. I should say, at the time he was rebuked for it; I was informed he was rebuked for it, for giving expression to such an opinion." He had now gone over the evidence which he thought clearly bore out the resolutions before the House. No evidence had been adduced to show that any conspiracy had existed. It was no part of the intention of the committee, nor was it the duty of the House to prove that there was no conspiracy—that would be impossible. What the House had to consider was, whether the statement of the late Colonial Secretary was proved or not. He had no intention now of going into other matters. It would be time enough for him to do that when he had to defend himself against an attack of which the hon. member for Kiama had given notice. He was unwilling to put anything before the House to distract attention from the matter they had to consider. The hon. gentleman again read the resolutions. They were either true or false. Were we guilty of having harboured treason and felony; or were we guilty of having (knowing that the life of the Prince was threatened) allowed his Royal Highness to be shot down without any attempt to ward off the threatened attack; or were we acquitted by the evidence obtained before this committee of so monstrous a crime? The hon. member, on resuming his seat, was cheered by gentlemen on the Government benches.

Mr. PARKES rose amid many cheers. He confessed that it was with a good deal of disgust that he rose to address the House on this subject. He confessed also that it was to him a very disagreeable subject; but he was in no degree answerable for its being dragged forth at the present time. Whoever had tried to excite animosity and stir up passion, it was not he. He was in no way responsible for this untimely, indecent, and he would say disreputable dragging forth of this matter, to make a most scandalous use of it. (Hear, hear.) He should endeavour to confine himself to what he thought was the real subject; and the real subject to consider by this House was not the resolutions submitted by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee, but the report which these resolutions were intended in some sense to conceal. It was not very difficult to see the object of this hon. gentleman. It was not that he asked the House to adopt the report; he dare not do so, because the hon. gentleman knew full well there was such a sense of truth and of justice in the House that he would not get ten members to vote for that report. But his object was to leave that report in some shape or other on record vaguely sanctioned by the House, so that hereafter bad men for bad purposes might make bad use of it. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had submitted a series of resolutions, and he (Mr. Parkes) ventured to say that to all candid minds he had utterly failed to show any reason why the House should adopt those resolutions. He had failed in showing why the House, without being in any sense called upon, should go out of its way to say "That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the Government was aware of any plot or intention to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in this country, or at any time previous to the attempt upon his life," or to say "That it does not appear that any extraordinary precautions were taken for the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness, either on the occasion of his landing, or at any period during his stay in this country, up to the moment of his attempted assassination." The House was in no way called upon to say, with the third resolution, "That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the crime of O'Farrell, who attempted to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, was the result of any conspiracy or organisation existing in the country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organisation existing elsewhere." Or, with the fourth—"That there is no evidence whatever of the murder of any supposed confederate in the alleged plot." When the hon. member told us that he was going to ask the House to affirm these resolutions in order to vindicate the character of the country and the loyalty of the people, he assumed an office which not one man in a hundred in this country would delegate to him. This country must be sunk very low, the people must have forgotten their ancestry, and have lost the instincts of the nation of which they were a part, when they left their loyalty, their honour, or their character to be vindicated by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee. We wanted none to vindicate our loyalty. The country did it in the most magnificent way a people could do; and they required no intermeddling on the part of this gentleman to make their case good before the mother country and the world. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had gone very fully into the evidence taken before this committee. He (Mr. Parkes) did not intend to follow him to the same extent in referring to it, but he should feel called upon to refer to this evidence to show that what the hon. member, in a way anything but creditable to him, endeavoured to do against a single member of the House, he had done against the House itself and the country. (Hear, hear.) The report was in itself a very singular and unprecedented document; so far as his knowledge extended, he knew nothing like it. All other reports of Parliamentary committees within his knowledge proceeded, at once, within the letter of the resolution appointing the committee and in the spirit of that resolution, to report the results of the inquiry they were instructed to make. But this gentleman, with an amount of insolence—insolence to this House—which no one could have been prepared to see, informed the House what the committee was appointed for. In no parliamentary records could a case be found where the House, having in definite language, and for definite purposes, appointed a committee, the Chairman brought up a report saying that the committee was appointed for another purpose. This the hon. member had ventured to do, and one could scarcely conceive a greater exhibition of an attempt at dictation, of utter inability to understand his own duties, or a greater exhibition of imbecile ignorance. We had a paragraph here, occupying some twenty-five or thirty lines, of a character altogether unknown in Parliamentary history, and he would take the liberty of reading it in juxtaposition with the resolutions appointing this committee. The resolution of the 15th December was to this effect:—"That a select committee be appointed, 'with power to send for persons and papers,'—'to inquire into, and report upon, the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination—alleged to have subsisted in this country.'" But the hon. gentleman, in the first paragraph of his report, went on in this fashion:—"The appointment of your committee by your honorable House was made not in consequence of any information, either communicated to your honorable House by the Government or procured in any other way by your honorable House, but exclusively in consequence of certain statements made, both in his place in Parliament and elsewhere, by a former Colonial Secretary. The official position of the honorable gentleman referred to, at the time such statements were made,—the alarming nature of his assertions,—and the general excitement occasioned by their publication,—all appeared to require that, at the very earliest period, the evidence in his possession, and upon which his allegations were based, should be submitted to the examination and judgment of a competent tribunal." We should be able to see whether the tribunal was a competent one to judge such a matter as this. The paragraph proceeds:—"It will be desirable that your honorable House should be reminded of the precise language in which the allegations were made. On the 21st day of April, 1868, a motion was submitted to your honorable House, with a view of eliciting from the Government a statement of the terms of a declaration which had been made by Henry James O'Farrell, executed on that day for wounding with intent to murder his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. In addressing your honorable House on that occasion, the then Honorable Colonial Secretary, Mr. Henry Parkes, member of your honorable House, for the electoral district of Kiama, is reported to have made the following statement." Then followed a long statement extracted from his (Mr. Parkes's) speech. It was most unusual and unprecedented for any hon. member to incur the responsibility of asking a committee to inquire into one thing, and then, with unblushing effrontery, to say the object was different altogether. He mentioned this to show the nature of this report by its very first utterances. But before he went further into it, he wished to deal with the resolutions just submitted. These had not been supported by any single argument. No reason was given why the House should do this most unnecessary thing, no reason why it should assent to this vague unintelligible opinion being sent to the Secretary of State, who was in a position to form a much better opinion of the state of the country than the hon. member himself. (Hear, hear.) These resolutions were entirely uncalled for, and he should ask the House to set them aside. He should move that all the words from the word "That" in the first line be omitted, with a view of substituting the following:—"The report of the select committee, appointed on the 15th December, 1868, to inquire into the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination, presented by the chairman on the 3rd instant, contains numerous statements and inferences not warranted by the evidence, and is made an instrument of personal hostility against a member of this House, in disregard of the authorised objects of the inquiry, and manifestly for party purposes. 2. That the evidence shows that several principal officers of the Government,—who, from their official position and experience, were best qualified to form a correct judgment of the occurrences, and the state of public feeling during the time of excitement previous and subsequent to the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh,—were, and are still of opinion, that meetings of seditious persons were held in the colony; that the criminal O'Farrell was not alone and unaided in his attack upon the life of his Royal Highness; and that persons openly sympathised with the attempted assassination. 3. That the evidence shows that rumours

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of intended violence towards his Royal Highness, more or less definite, were in circulation before the 12th March, 1868; and that some of such rumours have proceeded from sources unknown to the Government at the time, and that, therefore, they supply independent evidence in support of the statements of the official witnesses. 4. That the important results of the inquiry set forth in the preceding second and third resolutions, and also other matters of serious moment which ought to have been faithfully represented to this House, have been either set aside altogether, or improperly and prejudicially dealt with, in the report. 5. That this House expresses its disapprobation of the said report, and directs that it be expunged from the proceedings of the select committee." He should now proceed as rapidly as he could to examine this report, paragraph by paragraph. He might notice, however, that there was a singular looseness of expression in it, both as to matters of opinion and of fact. In a document of this kind one would imagine that the framer would be careful, precise, and correct in terms of reference to matters of fact brought before the committee; but even in such matters as these the report was singularly loose and incorrect. In the first paragraph it said, "On the 21st day of April, 1868, a motion was submitted to your hon. House with a view of eliciting from the Government a statement," whereas all knew very well that no motion at all was submitted on that day. Again, it was stated that a man named Benedict received several payments from the Government, whereas the committee had conclusive evidence that this man never received one payment. These, no doubt, might be regarded as trifling matters, but they showed the loose way in which the report had been prepared. Then it said the Inspector-General of Police stated that not a single special constable was appointed; whereas in the evidence the Inspector-General said that nearly a hundred were appointed. These were statements showing the loose and incorrect way in which this report dealt with facts in possession of the committee. But he would show that it was studiously, intentionally, and constructively false. He would show that it contained statements of the most serious character, put forth not only without evidence, but in the face of evidence offered to disprove them; that this evidence when offered was refused, and false statements allowed to go to the world, when they might have been conclusively refuted. Five extracts were given from speeches delivered by himself. He did not hesitate to say that the whole of them were improperly given. These speeches were never formally given before the committee; and here again the report was inaccurate and loose. If they were before the committee, it was only in the chairman's pocket, and they had not been in any way submitted to the committee. What would be thought of a select committee appointed to inquire into some matter affecting the character of this country, if, instead of obtaining evidence on the subject, and stating the results from that evidence, they proceeded to quote the hon. member's (Mr. Macleay's) speeches delivered at different times, and which would bear to be quoted in support of almost any conclusion? (Cheers.) With respect to these quotations—dragged into the report in a most unparliamentary and irregular manner—a kind of stress was laid upon the circumstance that their accuracy had never been denied. Did we not know that thousands of things occurred every day which were inaccurate, but which it was nobody's business to set right? Did not every hon. member know that his speeches, delivered in this House or out of doors, whether they fairly represented him or not, went forth to the world without any attempt on his part to correct them? There were several features in this document that he should like to point out. A speech of his was given here, which it was said he delivered at Jamberoo. The report said that in answer to some writer he (Mr. Parkes) said so and so. Now he should like to know how a select committee, sitting in Sydney, could know that a person who interrupted him at a public meeting, at Jamberoo, was a public writer? [Mr. S. C. BROWN: The hon. member was interrupted.] He knew that there was an interruption, and precisely the interruption reported in the newspaper, but whether that interruption came from a public writer he was not aware. It was, however, a singular thing that a committee, sitting in Sydney, who had not the public writer before it, should know that the interruption proceeded from a public writer. The circumstance was trifling, but it served to show that the framers of this report had channels of information that were not disclosed to the public, and did not appear upon the face of the evidence. He asked the attention of the House to paragraph 8 of the report which stated,—"Your committee have had before them no evidence of any member of the Government in which Mr. Parkes held the office of Colonial Secretary, except that of Mr. Parkes himself. Although repeatedly summoned by your committee, the honorable and learned member of your honorable House for the electoral district of the Lachlan, Mr. Martin, who was Attorney-General and head of the Ministry referred to, failed to appear before your committee, or to offer any excuse for not appearing. And Mr. Parkes, who furnished your committee with the names of several witnesses, who were called and gave evidence, never suggested that any of his former colleagues could give your committee any information whatever concerning the knowledge alleged to be possessed by the Government. This is mentioned in order to explain, that the whole of the evidence of the knowledge of the Government obtained by your committee, is derived from the testimony of Mr. Parkes himself, and such permanent officers of the Government as were called before your committee—some of those officers having been summoned at the instance of Mr. Parkes." Well, now, one would have thought that a committee, whose duty it was to collect the best evidence, in order to elucidate the truth on this matter, if they deemed the evidence of any member of the late Government of importance, they would at least have hinted that they did so. One would scarcely believe that the Chairman, who had this inquiry so much at heart, should never so much as drop a hint that this evidence was wanted, and who should yet afterwards write a paragraph in such studious language and insert it in the report. The object was clear enough—it was to create some kind of vague suspicion that members of the late Government did not give evidence lest it should conflict with his. Only one other member of the Government was called upon—the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan—and he made no secret of why he would not attend this committee. The hon. and learned member said that he would not attend because it was presided over by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee. (Cheers.) [Mr S. C. BROWN: He did attend, and voted for the report.] He attended when the inquiry was closed, and he made no secret of the fact that he would not attend to be questioned by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee. In the 9th paragraph the Chairman entered upon his dark work. (Cheers.) He there said:—"The first witness summoned before your committee was the Inspector-General of Police, and his answer to the second question put to him can leave no doubt on the mind of any one that the police of the country had not been the means of communicating any information to the Government on the subject of the first head of your committee's inquiry." Then the hon. member quoted very distinctly the second answer given by the Inspector-General, and he had also quoted to-night the fifth answer given by that officer; but why did the Chairman not quote the third answer? He would quote that third answer, it was this:—"Were extraordinary means of precaution taken before the arrival of the Prince, to guard his life against any such attempt? From information that reached me, communicated to me personally and by anonymous letters, I thought it my duty to take precautions to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the day of the Duke's arrival; and I was led to believe that, had a disturbance taken place that day, probably his Royal Highness's life would have been endangered." (Cheers.) Put what construction you choose upon that answer; he asked again, what could be thought of the honesty of any chairman of a committee who quoted the second answer in this evidence to establish one position and omitted the very next answer which made that position utterly untenable? (Cheers.) The hon. member simply culled the evidence; and we knew that it was said that the Devil himself could quote Scripture to support any designs of his. This hon. member, who was entrusted with judicial functions as the head of a select committee, went over the evidence, took what suited his purpose, and suppressed all that would lead to an opposite conclusion! The ninth paragraph went on to say, "and the evidence of the Secretary and Superintendent of Police and Deputy Inspector-General (which, together with that of Captain M'Lerie, will be frequently referred to hereafter) is of exactly a similar character." Now, he asked hon. members who had read this evidence, was it true that the evidence of Mr. Fosbery was of an exactly similar character. [An hon member: No.] Did not Mr. Fosbery say in the most decisive and deliberate manner that he believed violence was threatened before the attempt was made upon the life of the Duke of Edinburgh; that he believed seditious meetings were held; that the assassin O'Farrell was not an unaided instrument. (Cheers.) And yet, in the face of all that, this report had the audacity to say that the evidence of this officer was of a precisely similar character to that portion of the Inspector-General's evidence which had been so grossly misquoted! The rest of this paragraph was taken up with what he did not hesitate to say was a most discreditable—most dishonourable attempt to palliate treason,—a shameless attempt to palliate treasonable expressions and treasonable conduct in this community. He now came to the tenth paragraph, and he asked the attention of hon. members to its language from beginning to end. He asked them to mark its insolent and unjustifiable language. The paragraph was—"It is necessary to allude, in this place, to a document referred to your committee, signed by the Inspector-General of Police, dated 10th of August, 1868, addressed to the then Colonial Secretary; and this necessity arises from the circumstance that, in that document, certain statements are contained which formed the subject of your committee's anxious inquiry. The document in question purports to express the views of the Inspector-General of Police respecting the crime for which O'Farrell was convicted, and the reasons of that officer for the conclusions at which he had arrived. The date of this document—several months after the execution of the criminal—would naturally suggest the suspicion that it was not a spontaneous proceeding on the part of the official whose name it bears. It was somewhat late for a police report to be made on a crime which had been thoroughly investigated, and its perpetrator punished nearly four months before the views of the Chief of the Police 'respecting the crime' were furnished to the Government." One remarkable feature in this report was the compound of idiotcy and insolence which pervaded it all through. (Cheers.) It reminded you of a certain order of criminals who, in all their dark designs, yet had a shallowness of intellect which led to their detection. This report had such an amount of imbecility in it, as well as of virulence and malignity, that it betrayed the designs of its framers in almost every paragraph. Here, for instance, there was evidently an attempt to throw some kind of discredit upon himself. But surely the House must see that if the censure were justifiable, it would fall equally upon the Inspector-General as upon himself, and that that gentleman ought to be removed from the public service. If it were possible for an officer holding such a position as that held by Captain M'Lerie, to write the report which he had written merely to please the Minister of the day, that very fact would afford conclusive evidence of his unfitness to hold office. The committee had no evidence to prove the contemptible conclusion, aimed equally against an old and respected officer as against himself. It only showed the blindness of the passion which urged on these gentlemen to aim a blow at him. The whole circumstances which led the committee to adopt this tortuous and discreditable paragraph was a difference between the Inspector-General and himself as to whether his report was called for or not. The Inspector-General said the report was called for, he (Mr. Parkes) said it was not; and he thought he (Mr. Parkes) had circumstantial evidence to support his view of it. His (Mr. Parkes's) version of it was that he sent to the Inspector-General for certain papers connected with the prisoner O'Farrell, and they were sent accompanied by this report. The Inspector-General said he (Mr. Parkes) requested him to forward this report. Well, he (Mr. Parkes) said, and he appealed to all official usage—if the Colonial Secretary had requested him to furnish this report it would have been furnished in compliance with that request, and the fact would have been stated in the first paragraph of the report. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they could find a single report made by a principal officer in compliance with the request of a Minister where the fact that it was furnished in compliance with request or instructions was not stated. But whether the Minister ordered the report or not what had that to do with an inquiry into an alleged conspiracy? (Hear, hear.) Here again the cloven foot made its appearance. Instead of carrying out the object for which it was appointed, the object of the committee appeared to be to condemn somebody's character. (Hear, hear.) In the second paragraph devoted to this question it was stated, "The examination of the officer whose name is attached to this document, and of his subordinate, Mr. Fosbery," (he drew hon. members' attention to this language) "clearly establishes the fact that this report was called for by Mr. Parkes, who insisted upon its being forwarded without delay to him, alleging that it was necessary for transmission by his Excellency the Governor to the Imperial Government, and that but for this official requirement on the part of Mr. Parkes, the report would never have been written." It was impossible for Mr. Fosbery to know anything at all about it except what his superior officer told him, as there was no third person present at the interview between himself and the Inspector-General. The paragraph stated that it "clearly establishes the fact that this report was called for by Mr. Parkes." How did it clearly establish the fact? He (Mr. Parkes) stated one thing, and the Inspector-General the opposite; and how could it be said that the fact was clearly established by the evidence of one when it was in direct opposition to the evidence of another? (Hear, hear.) This paragraph, which was brimfull of misstatement and malignity, went on to say that Mr. Parkes "insisted upon its being forwarded without delay." There was not a tittle of evidence to support this statement. He challenged hon. members to prove a single word from the evidence which would bear out this statement. It was utterly unsupported by evidence. He saw there was a third paragraph devoted to this subject, and this commenced: "This is a very important consideration, not only in estimating the value of the report itself, but in assisting the committee to judge of another important document bearing the signature of Mr. Parkes, and which purports to be a minute made by him as Colonial Secretary, on the 17th of September, 1868, within a few hours of his resignation of that office." And the committee left it to be inferred that the whole of this minute was unworthy of notice. The report then proceeded—and he was utterly astonished to find that there was a fourth paragraph devoted to this subject—"In the fifth paragraph of his minute, Mr. Parkes, adverting to the report of Captain M'Lerie, makes this assertion—'It may be stated that the report of the Inspector-General of Police was not called for by the Government. It is therefore the voluntary expression of opinion on the part of the head of the police, who must be supposed to possess the best means of forming an opinion on the subject.' And although on this point the Inspector-General of Police had no doubt whatever of the fact being precisely the opposite of the allegation as to its being his voluntary act, adverted to circumstances supporting his assertions, and was to some extent corroborated by Mr. Fosbery, Mr. Parkes still maintained, in his evidence before your committee, that he had given no such directions as those in obedience to which the Inspector-General affirms his report to have been written." He thought Mr. Parkes must have been a most audacious man to maintain his own opinion against that of the Inspector-General of Police. The paragraph proceeded:—"It will be seen that the report must have been received by Mr. Parkes a short time before he left Sydney for Kiama, on the occasion when he made to his constituents the first statement about the assassination of his Royal Highness being the work of a conspiracy, the operations of which were known to the Government previous to his Royal Highness' arrival. It does not appear essential to your committee to examine paragraph by paragraph the report of the Inspector-General, inasmuch as it is based partly upon rumours, the sources of which he has failed to indicate, if he was ever able to discover them." Here was another specimen of the candour, judicial impartiality, and honest purpose of this report. Every kind of evidence given by the late Colonial Secretary, or by the Inspector-General of Police, or by a poor brickmaker, if not favourable to their end, was unheeded by this committee, or attempts were made to throw doubt upon it. Attempts were made to asperse the characters and motives of those who gave evidence unfavourable to the object which the committee had in view; their motives were aspersed, and discredit was thrown upon their judgment. The Inspector-General did not choose to lay before his inquisitors the sources of his information, and, as he (Mr. Parkes) conceived, most properly. (Hear, hear.) But because he did so, they tried to asperse his character and discredit his motive. He had no hesitation in saying that persons occupying the positions which the Inspector-General and Mr. Fosbery held would prove their unfitness for their offices, if they gave up the sources from which they derived their information. (Hear, hear.) The report went on to say:—"And it also rests to a large extent upon circumstances long subsequent to the crime of O'Farrell, and therefore of no value in the part of the inquiry to which your committee are at this stage of their report confining their attention." One would have thought that a committee, appointed for the purposes that this committee was, would have endeavoured to get information from all sources; but this committee seemed to have a distinct duty, which was—to prove that somebody had said something which, at the time, was untrue. What had that to do with the object which this House authorised? This committee lost sight of the great object for which this House sanctioned the appointment of the committee. Supposing that the late Colonial Secretary was wrong, and that no information in reference to an intention to take the life of the Duke of Edinburgh existed before his arrival here, what interest would that be in arriving at the real object of this inquiry? Was it to be admitted that a committee, appointed for such a purpose, should lose sight of its object, and go on quibbling and contriving to prove that something that had been said was untrue? He would proceed to read from the next paragraph that was devoted to this subject:—"Having thus considered the evidence adduced before the committee, exclusive of the testimony of Mr. Parkes, concerning the knowledge possessed by the Government previous to the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, of any intention to take his Royal Highness's life, your committee now invite attention to the statements made by Mr. Parkes himself in the course of his evidence, and the various documents by which he affirms his statements to be corroborated. At the commencement of his examination, he stated that the information which came into his hands as Colonial Secretary, with reference to the Duke of Edinburgh's danger in visiting this country, consisted partly of various rumours which reached the Government through different channels, and which were of such a character that they 'appeared to call upon the Government to take every precaution,' and partly of 'letters from different persons, and persons occupying respectable positions of society, to the effect that danger of this kind might be apprehended.'" The report went on, in paragraph 15:—"It became at once necessary to test the value of this statement, by ascertaining who were the persons who had a knowledge of murderous intentions towards the Prince of some members of the community; and what kind of communications—and from what sources—had been received by Mr. Parkes. It will be seen, on reference to the evidence, that the first part of this information, Mr. Parkes positively refused to furnish to your committee, and for some time declined to place them in possession of certain letters which he produced at a later period of the inquiry." He paused again, just to show the spirit animating this report. He had in his possession a bundle of papers, probably a hundred, which he had not had time to examine, and he was looking over them when he was asked whether he would put any of them in as evidence. He stated he would not do it just then, but he would probably in the course of the morning; he wished to arrange them, and he had not time to do it on the spur of the moment; but this circumstance together with others equally trifling, was used in order to raise some vague suspicion of the manner in which he gave his evidence. Could anything be more unworthy and contemptible, and more in violation of that judicial spirit which should animate every committee of this House? What must be the thoughts and intentions of men who could engage in an inquiry like this, and occupy their minds with frivolous circumstances which every man of fair sentiment and common sense would overlook altogether, but which these men had the dishonesty to turn into an unfavourable shape? Anything more contemptible, more unworthy, more opposed to the spirit that ought to animate all men in dealing with the business of that House, could scarcely be imagined. The report goes on to say:—"There could have been no object to be served by the concealment of the names of those persons who had given information of the kind indicated to the Government; and indeed, with regard to information supplied after the attempted assassination, Mr. Parkes had no difficulty whatever in furnishing the names of his informants." He stated to the committee his reason for concealing the names of his informants. Then why was the report not honest enough to say so? (Hear, hear.) He stated that if persons gave him their names in confidence, he would not give them up to that committee, or to anyone else. (Hear, hear.) He stated to the committee that to give up the names of those men might lead to inconvenience, personal annoyance, perhaps loss of life! He would not give up the names to the committee, nor would he give them up to that House. When this dishonest report dared to state he could have no object to serve, how was it it did not state the objection which he put forward? The committee might not think it a sufficient objection; but at all events he was entitled—the interests of truth were entitled—to have his reason for not giving up those papers stated. (Hear, hear.) The report went on,—"The documents furnished by him to your committee were all, with one exception, written, and all were received, after the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh; so that they are valueless for the present purpose of your committee,"—that was, the purpose of proving that he had stated an untruth! (Hear, hear.) That committee cared very little whether treason existed in this colony! He believed in his conscience that these gentlemen cared very little whether a conspiracy existed for the purpose of assassination or not, but they did care about ruining him! (Hear, hear.) That was their object. Having by a species of downright fraud got that House to sanction the inquiry, they then, in the most barefaced and dishonest way, twisted that committee into an instrument of persecution against him. The great object of the inquiry—the alleged conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination—was lost sight of altogether; and no matter how clear the evidence was to show that seditious feeling existed—that seditious persons existed—that seditious transactions had taken place—no matter how clear all the evidence was, they say, throw all that to the winds, and bring some evidence that will deal against this gentleman for Kiama. (Hear, hear.) The sixteenth paragraph of the report says:—"On the division of the subject having reference to the knowledge of the Government, before the Prince's arrival, or before he was shot, of the intention of any one to take his life, your committee have to report that no evidence has been laid before them to justify any belief whatever in the existence of such information." Beyond all question there was evidence before the committee to show that rumours were circulated broadly in the land—throughout all parts of the country—that the Duke of Edinburgh would not leave these shores alive. Notwithstanding that, the report, in a spirit of unparalleled audacity, chose to say there was no evidence whatever before it. Evidence could be found all through the one hundred pages of the printed proceedings of the committee to show that persons, as respectable as any member of the committee, could give evidence that people stood up and said the Duke of Edinburgh would never leave these shores alive. What, then, was to be thought of this report, which proceeded step by step in its course of iniquity? He himself read a letter, handed it into the committee, gave the name of the writer—he gave his name because the writer had in no way asked him him to conceal his name. The writer was Mr. Robert Stewart, of Penrith—a landholder, a gentleman very well known, and a gentleman of very considerable intelligence. Mr. Stewart wrote to him (Mr. Parkes) and stated that on the day the Duke of Edinburgh visited Penrith, a person whom he (Mr. Parkes) knew very well, a landholder very well known in the neighbourhood in which he had resided for a long time, used these expressions:—"It is all very well, he is joyous enough now with the red flag waving over him, but the black flag will wave over his corpse before he leaves the country." He gave to the committee the name of the writer, and told them they might summon him to give evidence, when, if he chose, he could divulge the name of the person who made use of the expressions; but he (Mr. Parkes) not having permission to name him, he declined to do so. Statements came from all parts of the country, and it was proved before the committee that those statements were made. Indeed, he could hardly conceive stronger proof of statements being made than the instance he had given. Yet the report says there was no evidence whatever. The eighteenth paragraph reads thus:—"Had the Government any reason to apprehend personal danger to his Royal Highness, either on the day of his arrival or at any time during his stay in this country, it will be universally admitted that extraordinary measures of precaution should have been adopted for his protection. The police should, of course, have been at once placed in possession of the whole of the information, the Prince should have been warned of the danger of moving about unattended; and, apart from his Royal Highness's own feelings on the subject (to which it will be seen hereafter, some trivial reference was made), it became the imperative duty of the Government to see that no measure of precaution was neglected against a calamity, the possibility of which had been notified to them." Well, he thought that very considerable precautions were taken. He should have thought that to bring a hundred men from the Victoria Barracks into the city was an unusual thing; that bringing police from the country districts was an unusual thing; that guarding the Prince in the way he was guarded on the day he arrived was an unusual thing; and without doubt those things were done. It was very true that Captain M'Lerie in his evidence said that when he told two officers of the police to ride abreast with the Prince throughout the line of route, he remarked to them jocularly that if the Prince was fired at they would receive the shot. There were hon. members present in that House who were members of the reception committee, who would bear him out in saying that Captain M'Lerie, when he informed the committee that he had ordered two police officers to ride abreast of the Prince, he spoke of it in a very serious manner, and as being a very necessary precaution. (Hear, hear.) Captain M'Lerie did not speak of it in those terms only to him; but it so happened that he spoke of it in the same terms to the reception committee. And his hon. and learned friend the member for West Sydney, and his hon. friend the member for the Hawkesbury, could bear him out in what he said, that there was no jocularity about the arrangement when it was reported by Captain M'Lerie to the reception committee—(hear, hear)—but that it was done as a thing seriously necessary to be done. It was certainly strictly carried out. Most assuredly two mounted troopers rode abreast of the Prince throughout that day. And they have it in evidence scarcely to be doubted, that but for that arrangement, the Prince would have been shot. They knew as a fact that O'Farrell took a room, that he smuggled a loaded gun into that room, and that he had that gun levelled at the Prince, and failed to shoot him because he could not shoot him without shooting one of the officers who were riding abreast of him. That circumstance showed pretty clearly that extraordinary precautions were taken. (Hear, hear.) But there was one consideration which appeared to have been entirely lost sight of by the select committee. That was the difference between knowledge and belief. (Hear, hear.) The Government had information that it was rumoured about that the life of the Duke of Edinburgh would be endangered. But the Government could not believe in such a foul thing. And any person accustomed to weigh nicely considerations of this kind would at once draw a distinction between the possession of information, and the belief that that information was well founded. He acknowledged that he never did believe that such a foul crime could have been committed in our midst. And he did not suppose that any member of the Government believed it. But when they found the crime committed they very naturally thought of all the warnings and rumours of danger—(hear, hear)—all that information that had been crowded in upon them, and which they, in their faith in the loyalty of the people, and in the unlikelihood that such an atrocity would be committed, had disregarded. He could say for himself—and the evidence of those who were around him at the time, the only persons who could judge of his conduct, would bear him out in saying—that he never believed any of these rumours. He never believed that, when the lives of persons were threatened, danger would follow. As a proof of that, he never took the slightest precaution himself to guard against danger. At the time he was receiving letters informing him that he would not live to see the sun go down, he walked through the city alone at all hours of the night, when the officers of the police and his colleagues in the Government pressed upon him to have protection, he declined. And from first to last, as far as he was concerned, he paid no regard whatever to the rumours, anxious to discard the very existence of them, and only believing them when he had evidence in blood. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that this committee had not reported that the Duke of Edinburgh was not shot at all! (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that this great magician—the hon. member for Murrumbidgee—whom he believed to be the veritable Professor Mac—(he had never seen the great Professor, and believed he would be found the great Professor Mac, the member for Murrumbidgee)—he was surprised, he said, that that great magician had not proved that it was all a delusion that any such man as O'Farrell ever existed, or that any such Prince as the Duke of Edinburgh was ever shot at. He was perfectly sure there were gentlemen opposite who would support the hon. member in such a conclusion. Then this mendacious report—this infamous, this discreditable report—(hear, hear)—goes on to say, "Your committee have ascertained that no such measures were taken by the Government. The Inspector-General of Police has informed your committee that it was originally intended to have sworn in a number of special constables—not with any reference to any anticipated peril to his Royal Highness, but simply for the preservation of the public peace; that this officer, feeling confident that the ordinary police arrangements were sufficient, dispensed with the services of special constables; and, moreover, communicated officially to Mr. Parkes, a few days after the Prince's landing, that no special constables had been employed." Why the report itself states that 88 constables had been employed. What was to be thought of this committee? Their hands were so mired by filth—their souls were so steeped in misrepresentation—that they could not represent truth from the plainest fact before them. They say that the Inspector-General reported that no special constables were employed. The Inspecter-General reported that eighty-eight were employed. The report goes on:—"It is almost superfluous to add that Mr. Parkes has informed your committee that he is satisfied the 500 special constables were not sworn in. With his explanations of the mistake into which he has fallen your committee are in no way interested, but those explanations will be found in the evidence." Well, he should have thought that a body of gentlemen, who in their famous, or rather infamous, report could occupy a whole page upon such a knotty point as that—whether he (Mr. Parkes) ordered the report from the Inspector-General or not, in order to prove that he was not giving evidence of truth—he should have thought that from a sense of justice they would have had something to do with his explanations. And that reminded him, in passing, of the way in which he had been treated by a portion of the newspaper Press—a journal that in connection with this inquiry has certainly displayed a character never before seen in his experience of journalism. That journal pretended to quote an answer of his, but it only quoted the first sentence of his answer and suppressed the rest, and then they let that go forth to the world that that was his evidence. That kind of treatment he had received from what was called a daily journal in this country—Robertson's rag. (Hear, hear.) That was rather strong language, but it was the language which pervaded that report from one end to the other. He should have thought language of that kind would have been utterly unwarranted as applied to a matter so obviously a mistake. To suppose that he could have stated that these 500 constables were sworn in, if he knew they were not, would be to suppose he was mad. (Hear, hear.) The whole circumstances had on the face of them a sufficient explanation of his conduct. The time was one of unusual pressure of business. Those 500 special constables were asked for by the Inspector-General of Police, and he (Mr. Parkes) sanctioned their appointment. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on the 21st January. That was the day on which the special constables were to have been sworn in. The day passed away, and he (the Minister, whose authority, he supposed, ought to prevail in such a matter) having heard nothing more about the matter, naturally considered that the special constables had been sworn in in obedience to his authority. Beyond these circumstances, 500 badges were ordered and paid for, and he remembered sanctioning the payment, which was a circumstance confirmatory of his impression. It did appear that a report, dated 28th January—seven days after the arrival—was sent in to the Colonial Secretary, asking for his sanction to a number of small payments, noted on the margin of that report. In that report the Inspector-General stated that he did not find it necessary to swear in all those constables, but that he did swear in about 88. The report was brought to him and approved. Approved of what? Was it for a moment to be supposed that he approved of that disregard of his order? That fact would require no approval. And least of all was it likely that he would have approved of a disregard of his authority without any explanation? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt this report was brought to him, that it was pointed out to him that the payments were required, and that he approved of them, thinking he was approving of those payments only. But that circumstance, susceptible of so clear an explanation, was tortured by this infamous committee into a charge of falsehood against him! He asked the House if it would stand by and see the powers of one of its committees so abused? (Cheers.) Would it sanction the initiation of such a state of things as this? (Cheers.) It was a system by which the vengeance of some particular section falling on him to-day might lead to vengeance falling on some other man to-morrow. (Cheers.) In the interest of truth, in the interest of fair play, in the interest of that British spirit which ought to animate hon. members, let them sit on whichever side of the House they might, he asked them whether they would sit tamely by and see an atrocity like this attempted to be perpetrated before the face of heaven? (Applause.) The mistake he (Mr. Parkes) fell into was as natural a mistake as could well arise under the circumstances he had explained. His explanation ought to be completely satisfactory to every impartial mind—(hear, hear)—and he had no doubt it would be completely satisfactory to his countrymen out of doors. (Cheers.) In the twentieth paragraph of the report the committee attempted to deal with the expression by himself of his conviction that the attack on the Duke of Edinburgh was planned, and that some person who had a knowledge of the secret had been murdered, and they stated that to a large extent he (Mr. Parkes) based his convictions upon conversations with O'Farrell and upon O'Farrell's diary. Well, for the first time the committee, in their report, spoke the truth. Unquestionably, he based his convictions principally on the conversations he had with O'Farrell, and upon his diary. At this stage of the proceedings he would advert to an impression which was industriously circulated by members of the House favourable to a particular conclusion, and also by persons out of doors, that he (Mr. Parkes) was the first person to whom O'Farrell revealed this story of a plot to murder H. R. Highness. Indeed, one ingenuous gentleman, who was examined before the committee (who had a kind of ingenuity which, he imagined, would only be found in a Roman Catholic priest), went to a great deal of trouble to shew that this story was invented simply to impose upon him (Mr. Parkes); that this prisoner saw he (Mr Parkes) was a very simple-minded person, and concocted this story to impose upon him—or, as the Rev. Mr. Dwyer phrased it, in language too elegant for him (Mr. Parkes) to understand, for the purpose of "stringing" him! (Laughter.) He (Mr. Parkes) asked the rev. gentleman what he meant by the term "stringing," and to do the rev. gentleman justice he seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with the meaning. It so happened that he (Mr. Parkes) was not the person at all to whom this revelation was first made. The story could not possibly have been concocted to impose upon him. O'Farrell shot the Duke of Edinburgh on the 12th March. On the following day (13th) the chief warder of Darlinghurst gaol, who was a very intelligent man, sent in this report:—

"Darlinghurst Gaol, 13th March, 1868.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that I visited the man O'Farrell this morning in his cell; and finding that he recognised me—having seen me in Victoria—I questioned him relative to the sad affair of yesterday. He communicated the following:—Immediately after the news arrived here of the Manchester executions, a Fenian body was organised in Melbourne, composed of some Ballarat men, under the leadership of a person who came out from England for that purpose, when it was agreed upon that Prince Alfred was to be shot. They came over here and recruited their ranks, some two dozen; but losing confidence in some of their members, the band was reduced to ten, who drew lots to whose part it would fall to assassinate the Prince and Earl of Belmore. Immediately after this, the Earl of Belmore became the Patron of some Society that was favourable to them, or they were favourable to it. (It was clear O'Farrell did not know what society this was, when he was conversing with Mr. Bernard; but Lord Belmore had become patron of St. Patrick's regatta.) Lots were again drawn, to know who was to shoot the Prince only, and it fell to O'Farrell. He further states,—that the arrangements for the assassination were agreed upon two months back, when nearly all the prominent members of the band left for England. O'Farrell is expecting letters from England by this mail, addressed to Victoria, from the Brotherhood, but did not say how they were to be directed. He has sisters in Victoria one of whom is married to a Mr. Lace, of Wilkes and Lane, Melbourne. Awaiting instructions.—

"I have, &c.,

"F. R. BERNARD, Chief Warder."

So that instead of that story being concocted to impose upon him, it was first made to an officer of the gaol, who was recognised by the prisoner as an old acquaintance in Victoria. But the thing did not stop there. On the 14th March warder Chapman sent in this report. [This is two days after the attempted murder.] Mr. Read, the governor of the gaol, received on the 14th, from warder William Chapman, who had been in special charge of the prisoner O'Farrell, the following memo.:—

"Thursday night.—He twice asked me how the Prince was getting on; he said he had no animosity to him, but that his mother and the rest of the family were no good; he said the Queen had very little feeling or compassion for the Manchester Fenians that were wrongfully executed for shooting sergeant Brett; the man that did it had not been caught; that there were ten Fenians in these colonies (I suppose leaders), that nine went home, and that they would surprise them when they would reach home; and that he was the tenth, and had made a mess of what he had done; he asked me if Lord Belmore was an Orangeman; I said I did not know; he asked me would he be allowed to wear his own clothes; he said he had some money in his pockets; I said he might, and that his money would be all right; he said—'Do they look at papers or documents?' he said he did not care as long as they could get nothing that would bring anyone else into it; he asked me was there anyone else arrested for this affair; he told the several places he stayed since he arrived from Melbourne, three or four months ago—Clarke's Hotel, Tierney's, and Powell's; he said that Volunteer Sergeant Martin was a friend of his, and that they were to come to visit the gaol previous to this affair happening; he said he was born at Aaron Quay, Dublin, and left it when he was only six months old; he said he was back there about ten years ago; that he has been in France; that his parents came to Melbourne in 1841; they died since; that he has two sisters now residing in Melbourne; he said there are Fenians all over the colonies, as well as in Ireland or elsewhere."

"Friday night. He said the reason why he fired at the Prince was, that he got word from London from the proper quarter to do away with the Prince, as the Prince of Wales was drinking himself to death, and that Prince Alfred would be the next King.

"I merely copy the pencil memo. of the warder, and send it for your consideration, as some portions of it may be a clue to trace more important matter."

Now he asked where was the inconsistency in these statements? (Hear, hear.) Were they not in all collateral circumstances perfectly consistent with those facts which had come within the knowledge of hon. members? Was it a myth, this Fenianism? Was there ever an attempt to rescue Fenian prisoners at Manchester or not. [An hon. member: "Who shot Darcy M'Gee?" Another hon. member: "He was never shot at all." Laughter.] And if Fenianism was traced in these colonies by Fenian expressions, and by the manifestation of Fenian sympathies, what ground was there in logic and common sense to suppose that it might not be traced also in secret organisations. It is the same thing. It consists of the same materials, lives on the same elements, has the same objects in view, is urged forward by the same impulses, and only lacks the opportunity to manifest itself in the same form and under the same colours. (Applause.) He had now shown that so far from this story being concocted to impose upon him, it was stated to two persons before he had any knowledge of it, But this was not all. What were O'Farrell's own words on his examination? O'Farrell was brought up for preliminary examination on the 16th March, four days after the offence was committed, and what were his words when asked if he had anything to say? They were: "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." He quoted this from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. This was said before the Bench, in open Court, on this preliminary examination. The Crown Solicitor said "Will you repeat what you have just said." The prisoner stated again, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and I am not very sorry that I did fail; that is all I have to say." These were the prisoner's own words, deliberately repeated after the Crown Solicitor asked him to repeat them. The first conversation between him (Mr. Parkes) and O Farrell did not take place till the 18th March, six days after the offence, five days after his communication to Mr. Bernard, four days after his communication to Mr. Chapman, and two days after his public announcement in the Court on his preliminary examination. Then how could it be said—what possible pretence could there be—that this statement was a story concocted for imposing upon the Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear.) In connexion with this subject he might be permitted to read an extract from the speech of an illustrious character to show that he entertained some feelings not very mildly expressed in regard to Fenianism. A member of this House, on the 13th March, the first day after the attempt to take the life of the Prince (the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee himself), spoke in these terms:—"He had gathered from the speech of the hon. and learned Attorney-General, that there was some reason to believe that this was the result of an organised attempt by a body of men called Fenians." Now it might be remembered that Mr. Martin never said a word about Fenians on that occasion. The hon. member continued, "who had been making attempts of a similar character in other parts of the world." The hon. member believed in Fenianism those days. "He hoped," he said, "that no such organisation existed amongst us; though he had heard it stated that there was an organisation of the kind, he had never placed much credit in the statement." So that at this time the hon. member had heard it. (Hear, hear.) He had heard the day after the Prince was shot that there was such an organisation, but, like the rest of us, he did not believe it. The hon. member further said, "He trusted that if it should turn out that this was part of a Fenian plot, steps would be taken by the Government to exterminate the miscreants; he believed there was no other way of providing against a secret association of assassins than by exterminating them—hunting them down, exterminating them as you would exterminate venomous reptiles." This was a wild ebullition, and the author must have been impelled by rather strong passions to make it; and it was evident he must have placed some reliance in the statements he admitted he had at that time heard. The most curious paragraph in this report was the 21st, and that certainly ought to be preserved in the Museum of which he believed the author was a trustee. It commenced thus:—"Your committee pronounce no opinion whatever on the value of the diary found in O'Farrell's possession," and then it went on through a whole page, giving the opinions of the writer upon it, setting forth the most inconsistent and childish opinions that any silly man could think of. Among other things, after this pretentious outset, it said, "As to the conversations with O'Farrell, your committee propose to enter into no analysis of those conversations, and to express no opinion on the propriety or otherwise of a Colonial Secretary visiting a criminal in his cell and engaging him in long and secretly-reported conversations concerning his life, his crime, his motives, his associates, his objects, and his opinions." Any person occupying the position he (Mr. Parkes) then held would feel his responsibility, and he should not have hesitated hardly at any step to find out the truth whether there were any accomplices of the assassin or not; and he would have felt perfectly justified in the course he took in this particular instance. "But it is the duty of your committee to point out that, if any reliance could have been placed upon the statements of O'Farrell made to Mr. Parkes, in which the prisoner tells the story of his associates, of the conspiracy, and his crime as the result of such conspiracy, it is impossible for any unprejudiced person to have continued his faith in such statements after reading the declaration made by the prisoner, and placed in the hands of Government immediately before O'Farrell's execution." Why impossible? For his own part he should consider that statement as of no value whatever, and we had had the evidence of the persons most competent to judge, that dying statements of condemned persons were worthless. It was certain that, within the last few years, men had died in Darlinghurst gaol, by the extreme penalty of the law, with statements on their lips as much opposed to truth as any statement could possibly be. While they knew of the perpetration of foul crimes they died denying their knowledge of them; and any person who knew criminals of this class would tell you—as Mr. Fosbery, Captain M'Lerie, and Mr. Read would tell you—that these dying statements were not worth the paper they were written on, and especially worthless if a Catholic priest had anything to do with them. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. M. J. Dwyer, in his evidence before this committee, told them there was a moral law (which every man might interpret for himself) which, when it came into play, must set antagonistic human law at defiance. Would not this justify the crime of O'Farrell itself? It would justify any crime according to ordinary interpretation. Acting upon this moral law, which every man was to interpret for himself, would lead to the disorganisation of society, and the uprooting of all human law. Was not human law a compact arrived at by the Legislature as a compromise between contending interests, by which each man surrendered part of his liberty and gave up opinions in deference to laws for the good order and stability of all? When these laws were devised, often imperfect and bad, instead of an effort being made to repeal them, you were to set them at defiance in obedience to some vague law you interpreted for yourself. You thus set at defiance all law, and led to the disorganisation of society, and to consequent anarchy. Whatever importance there was attached to these statements, exercising common sense and independence of judgment, he (Mr. Parkes) should attach none to them put forth as they were to the world under such circumstances, and under obligations which he might say were detestable. (Hear, hear.) The authors of this report went on to say:—"It was a declaration, made under the most solemn circumstances, with no expectation of any mercy at the hands of the Executive—for the criminal had especially requested that the document should not be opened till after his death." The prisoner offered him (Mr. Parkes) this statement, as was shown in the evidence, and could be corroborated by Mr. Read, to do what he chose with. He declined to receive or look at it, and told the prisoner that he had better have it attested by a magistrate and placed under seal. It was on this suggestion placed under seal and the words written on it "not to be opened till after execution." The prisoner said he did not care what became of it, that he (Mr. Parkes) could take it, apparently indifferent about it. This was the spirit he displayed concerning the statement. "There were no inducements to lead to this declaration, beyond a sense of the nearness and certainty of his death, and his criminality in circulating untruths concerning the crime for which he was about justly to suffer. On the supposition of his having any religious impressions at all, the highest credit is to be given to his last statement; and if, on the other hand, he had no religious convictions of any kind, what credit can be given to any of his statements?" We knew Mr. William Macleay did not write this—that no member of the House wrote it. There was internal evidence of its having been concocted outside the walls. But was it not true that in accordance with human experience a last statement made on a near approach of death being untrue, no reliance could be placed on any other statements? It was more likely that a statement made without pressure being brought to bear, without any object in view, with no adviser at hand, framed upon a condition of independence, would be truer than a statement furbished up and sent forth to the world under such dark suspicion. (Hear, hear.) What object could this man have in concocting these stories repeated to Mr. Bernard and Mr. Chapman, on his trial, to the gaoler, and to him (Mr. Parkes) except to ease a mind that could only get relief by exciting some kind of vague sympathy in his fellow creatures? As to imposition upon him (Mr. Parkes) there was in these conversations no sign of any such intention, and he might appeal to any fair-minded person whether those conversations bore upon the face of them any other character than that of ordinary conversations between man and man. There was no object to be served in telling the story, or inventing one for the purposes of imposition. It was an open conversation, similar in all respects to such as were engaged in every-day life. Then this report went on to say that the prisoner had become very penitent before he died. Now, he thought the chairman of the committee was about the last man in the world to judge of a man's state of penitence. Persons who were witnesses of this remarkable prisoner—for certainly he was remarkable—said that there was no visible change in his conduct up to the last moment. He (Mr. Parkes) remembered very well the Sheriff told him on the morning of the execution that, as the prisoner walked out to the place of execution, he turned, smiled, and shook hands with him just as if nothing whatever was taking place, expressing himself to the effect that it was a fine morning. The whole of the witnesses who had the opportunity of observing his behaviour stated that there was no visible change in him up to the last moment. He now came to a paragraph he thought of some importance not to himself, or of much importance to the public; but of some importance to this House, and of some importance as affecting the character of those who were the authors of it. This 22nd paragraph was as barefaced a piece of dishonesty as was ever attempted to be palmed upon a public body. It had hitherto been supposed that when O'Farrell was apprehended at Clontarf his first expression was, "I'm a Fenian, God save Ireland." The constable who apprehended him gave evidence that these words were uttered by O'Farrell—"I'm a bloody Fenian: God save Ireland!" These words were read over to the prisoner on his examination, and he took no exception to them. O'Farrell said that they were perfectly correct, but that he did not use the word "bloody." Hitherto the evidence showed that the arrest was made by inspector Orridge, senior-sergeant Rawlinson, and a constable named Robinson; but this committee, while they talked of the disreputable character of other persons, had quite a strange propensity for fishing up disreputable characters—(cheers)—and they fished up a senior constable Irvine, who said that the story which the world had hitherto believed on oath, upon which the trial and conviction of O'Farrell took place, was all wrong, and that the first words used by O'Farrell were "Oh, my God, what have I done!" He should like to know whether such an expression as that was consistent with what we knew of O'Farrell afterwards? O'Farrell was not the man to hesitate or to express concern in a moment of trepidation for what he had done. What would be thought of the committee when he told the House that one of the highest officers of the Government in standing, intelligence, experience, and official position—Mr. John Williams, the Crown Solicitor—wrote to the committee, and asked to be recalled to prove that the statement of Irvine was false; but the chairman declined to recall him, and allowed this scandalous paragraph to go to the world. (Cries of "oh, oh," "just like him," &c.) This report afforded evidence to the world that there were members of this House who would not hesitate to stoop however low, that there was no barrier they would not strike down, provided they could gain their object,—that object being to gratify their inhuman passions, their fiendish hatred, their insatiable vengeance, and in the accomplishment of it they paused at nothing. Mr. Williams, when before the committee, was asked a question about Irvine, and he answered that his recollection was that Irvine was not the apprehending constable at all. One would have thought that words like those, coming from an officer whose duty it was to conduct the criminal proceedings in such cases, an officer whose intelligence and experience were undoubted, would have made these men, blinded by their passions though they were, pause in their work of iniquity. Mr. Williams offered to go back to his office and refresh his recollection, but the offer was not accepted. Mr. Williams then wrote to the chairman of the committee, but the chairman neither recalled him, nor did he mention to the committee Mr. Williams's letter. (Cries of "Oh! oh!") Mr. Williams wrote a second letter, and that received no attention; and Mr. Williams then wrote a third letter, demanding that it should be printed with the evidence. This gentleman was deserving of the recognition of this House for his independence, his adherence to truth, his determination that this iniquity should not be perpetrated. (Cheers.) Mr. Williams's letter was printed in the appendix, and he would read a part of it.

"The Crown Solicitor to the chairman of the Alleged Conspiracy Committee.

"Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29th January, 1869.

"Sir,—Upon my examination before the Alleged Conspiracy Committee, the questions put to me were framed upon the supposition that constable Irvine was the constable who apprehended O'Farrell immediately after the Duke of Edinburgh was wounded, and that a report made by Irvine in which he claimed to have been the apprehending constable, and set out certain expressions he states were made use of by O'Farrell, had been suppressed. I, therefore, beg to state that, upon referring to the depositions and papers in my possession, I find that Irvine does not appear to have been the apprehending officer—that the apprehending constable was examined at that state of the proceedings in which such evidence is usually taken; and that Irvine did not, so far as I can discover, make the report usually made by apprehending constables.

"Superintendent Orridge stated to me, verbally, the nature of the evidence he could give; and sergeant Musgrove, sergeant Rawlinson, and constable Robinson, made reports, in writing, in the usual form, which were handed to me before they were examined as witnesses. I had no report from constable Irvine, which, if he had then claimed to be the apprehending constable, I should have had; and, therefore, it was upon my being informed that he wished to be called as a witness, I requested Mr. Wager to take down what he could say; and, as it did not appear to materially differ from the evidence already given, I did not call him."

(Cheers.) Although the Committee declined to recall Mr. Williams, they had the unparalleled effrontery to allow this paragraph to go to the world. (Cheers.) He had consulted the Attorney-General upon this point, who was privy to all the facts, and the evidence taken at the time. The Attorney-General's minute to him was that Mr. Fosbery's assertion was "strictly true," and that no one of the witnesses proved that such words were used as Irvine stated. The bare fact that this constable put himself forth to furnish evidence in this very suspicious manner was a pretty good proof that he was not himself free from Fenian proclivities when he invented this new version, unsupported by a tittle of evidence, and directly confuted by all the testimony of all the other witnesses—it was not too much to suppose that he was actuated by those disloyal feelings which we had good reason to believe actuated several other members of the police force at the time. The attempt made by this committee to brand Mr. Fosbery with untruthfulness was made without the slightest justification on the evidence, and it was perfectly scandalous. Mr. Fosbery was quite equal with some, if not with all, of the members who agreed to this report—equal in education, in character, and intelligence. (Cheers.) As far as he had had experience of Mr. Fosbery—and he had know him in his official capacity for nearly three years—he had found him a vigilant, a painstaking, a conscientious, and an upright officer; and why this gentleman should have this stigma resting upon him he was at a loss to conceive. It did not rest even in a plausible show of evidence; and when it rested upon this fraud he said that it was perfectly scandalous. (Cheers.) He now came to the 24th paragraph, which spoke of the two men, Meyers and Benedict. Both these men were engaged by the Government and not by him. The Attorney-General at the time had as full knowledge of the transaction as he had, and this was stated in the evidence. But the committee lost sight of this fact. It did not suit them at this particular time to make an attack upon the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan, and so they stuck to "the hon. member for Kiama" (Laughter, and cheers.) He had treated the transaction as between the Government and these two men; and, with respect to Meyers, it was conclusively proved that he had scarcely anything to do with him, but the committee chose to represent the transaction as having been wholly between "the hon. member for Kiama" and these men. The whole transaction was perfectly transparent, and everything that had been done appeared in the papers before the House. He took a note of the hon. mover's speech, and that hon. member said that he (Mr. Parkes) promised Meyers that if he would denounce certain Fenians the Government would do something for him. [Mr. MACLEAY: I said nothing of the kind.] He was quite certain of it, but the concluding words of the hon. member's sentence he did not catch. [Mr. MACLEAY: Certainly not.] He defied the hon. member to point out a single tittle of evidence to show that any persons had been employed to denounce Fenians, or had been asked to denounce anybody. Meyers stated that he had been a member of a Fenian circle in the colony, that he had been present when important commissions had been opened and read by Fenian agents, that he had an oath administered to him, and that, if he could be let out of gaol, even under the supervision of the police, he could associate with those persons again, and he believed he could lay his hands upon these treasonable papers. The Government, after consultation, thought that it was desirable to advise his Excellency to remit the remainder of the man's sentence in order that what he alleged he could do should be put to the test. Neither he nor any other member of the Government had held any other intercourse with him, all communications having been between Meyers and the Inspector-General of Police. The reason was stated in his minute, that this man gave important information to the Government, and that he could lay his hand on this document. (Hear, hear.) He was released from prison with the concurrence of the Attorney-General, and his release was to all intents and purposes the act of the Government, and not any individual act of his own (Mr. Parkes). [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] He had no hesitation in saying that, under similar circumstances, with the same representations, and the same grounds for suspicion, he should act in the same way again. It had been remarked that the man was a disreputable character. Was it supposed that information on such a subject could be got from any person who was not a disreputable character? (Hear, hear.) It would only be disreputable characters who would associate with conspirators and who could give information in reference to them. Then with regard to the man Benedict. All that was known of him was known from his letters, and the people who had read these knew as much of the man as he (Mr. Parkes) did. With respect to both of these men, there had been an attempt to bamboozle the country. Even the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee had stated that if this man could have got anyone to assist him, some ten or a dozen citizens would have been denounced. The hon. gentleman knew that nothing of the sort could have taken place. No Government could have taken more care in matters of that kind than the Government of which he was at the time a member. In this paragraph, No. 24, and also in another later one, much stress was laid upon the fact that he (Mr. Parkes) had stated that he could produce evidence, attested by affidavits, to support certain convictions in his mind, and that these affidavits bore date some three weeks afterwards. (Hear, hear.) He could not see anything very strange in this. When a man said he could produce sworn evidence, he meant that he could produce it when required. The fact was, he had spoken to the officers of police, and they were prepared to make the declarations; but they were not made until just before he left office. What he said was, that he had in his possession evidence attested by affidavits. (Hear, hear.) These were the words that he was reported to have said; but these words would not bear the tortuous construction put upon them by these gentlemen. What he should have said was, that he had in his possession evidence, the genuineness of which could be attested by affidavit. The words which he used were these: "I do not hesitate to say here, that I have in my possession evidence, which I can produce at any moment, that will satisfy every unbiassed, independent mind in the country, that we had just and large grounds for every step of precaution which we, as a Government, took; and though perhaps we, as a Government, might have been content to allow this damning evidence to have remained unknown, still, if we are to be taunted, misrepresented, and vilified by a complete storm of lies, we may, in justification of ourselves, yet see fit to lay this before the world. I have that evidence in my possession, and I can produce it at any moment. I can produce evidence attested by affidavits, which leaves no doubt on my mind, that not only was the murder of the Prince planned, but that some person who was in the secret, and whose fidelity was suspected, was foully murdered before the attack was finally made upon the Prince." He never intended to convey the idea that the declarations to which he had alluded were sworn at that particular moment. The 25th paragraph of the report dealt with the evidence given by Mr. Fosbery as to seditious meetings, and endeavoured, as usual, to discredit this evidence. The greatest efforts were made to shake the credibility of witnesses whose evidence was not in support of the views held by these gentlemen; but he would not detain the House with any further reference to this paragraph. We then came to that very intelligent officer, detective Raven, who proved himself a complete noodle. This officer went to the meeting of some benefit society, and mistook it for a Fenian meeting! This officer had shewn himself to be a simpleton, but he had not shown that no seditious meetings were held. Then we come to paragraph 28, which dealt with the case of Mr. Reardon. The chairman of the committee, who, he believed, was the veritable Professor Mac—(laughter)—was surprisingly ingenious in fishing up witnesses to suit his own case. He had got Finigan, who was dismissed for drunkenness; M'Glone, who showed himself to be little above an inarticulate savage; and he would appeal to anyone who had read the evidence whether he was not supported in the view he had taken of M'Glone? This man had not an idea in his head. He could not communicate the misty notions which he possessed, and he did not know how to behave himself. The chairman had this detective Raven, M'Glone, Finigan, and "a gentleman of intelligence," who, in the language of the chairman, had "held high offices in an adjoining colony." He should be able to show that this gentleman was a worthy companion of the witnesses Raven and M'Glone. This gentleman, who had concocted a story and published it in the daily press, and who had talked of the Government offering "blood money," had no right to complain of any inquiry into his character. He (Mr. Parkes) held in his hand some Launceston papers which had been supplied to him by a clergyman who was residing in Tasmania at the time alluded to; and it appeared from these papers, that this "intelligent gentleman who had held high offices in an adjoining colony," had entered into a conspiracy with another man against the honour of his own wife. [Mr. DIGNAM: Why, that conspiracy licks this.] He (Mr. Parkes) thought with the hon. member that it did. He conspired with a man to get a letter written by his wife to this other man, and this letter was to fall into his (Murray's) own hands, and the wife was then to be charged with adultery preparatory to getting up a case for divorce. Eventually, however, Murray took a knife and stabbed the man with whom he had conspired, and for this crime he was tried. The lady whom this person (Murray) married was named Goodwin; the name of the man with whom he conspired was Gwynne, a district surveyor. The reports of the case were in the *Hobart Town Mercury* of May 5th, 1866, and the *Launceston Examiner* of February 17th, 1866. The man Murray stabbed Gwynne, whom he had suborned to do this attrocious thing, on the 4th February, the case was heard on the 15th February, and reported in

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(Continued from page 4.)

the *Launceston Examiner* on the 17th February. He was committed for trial, and tried in May, but with what result he had been unable to discover. He would read the examination of the man Gwynne, taken at the preliminary examination at Launceston. He gave his evidence thus:—

"Cross-examined by Mr. Rocher: I met defendant accidentally, and not by appointment, at the Launceston Hotel; no one was present when the conversation took place; it was about 11 o'clock at night; we first met in the bar-room, and then went into the coffee-room; the conversation was principally about his wife; the conversation commenced by an allusion to the position he was in consequence on his servant girl having a child by him; I can scarcely recollect the exact words, but they were to the effect that he was persecuted by his wife about this child, and that he detested her; and I inferred from what he said that it was a false charge against him; he said he was anxious to get a divorce from his wife, and if I would assist him in getting it he would consider me the best friend he ever had; I distinctly swear that before this conversation took place I had not shown Mr. Murray a portrait; he told me his wife was also anxious for a divorce, and that there would be no difficulty in the case; I said there might be a difficulty, as Mrs. Murray might not enter into it; he said, 'Oh, there will be no difficulty at all, I will do the same for you, and if you help me I will consider you the best friend I ever had;' he then told me to get a letter from her which he dictated to me, and which I was to get her to write to my dictation, and he said that letter would be quite sufficient, together with my being in the house at the time; he said he would hold me harmless in the transaction; I asked him what the nature of the letter should be; he dictated the words to me, and I dictated them to Mrs. Murray on the next day (Sunday); I had agreed to do so; I produced a photograph during the conversation with defendant; he told me that he knew Mrs. Murray was very partial to me, and I would have no difficulty in getting the letter from her; I recollect him asking me if I had any letters or likenesses from her, and I produced this photograph, but at what particular part of the conversation I did so I really cannot say; I said she had given me the photograph; I denied having any letters.

"Mr Rocher: Then I suppose you were to be the co-respondent in this divorce case?

"Witness: Yes, I was; but defendant said I was to be held harmless; I told Murray I had no letters, and I had none; we shook hands, wished each other 'good night,' and separated; I can't recollect that I had ever shown that photograph to any one; I might have shown it to Mr. Yates, but I don't recollect having done so; I went on my mission to Mrs. Murray between 9 and 10 o'clock on the following (Sunday) morning; I saw her and communicated to her the object of my visit; she consented to write the letter, I dictating the words; I swear they were the words Murray dictated to me, as nearly as I could possibly recollect them; I had seen Mrs. Murray early on the Saturday afternoon, before I saw defendant in the evening; I had also seen her on the Friday; I told defendant that I had made these visits; on the first occasion I went to see my sister who was staying with Mrs. Murray, who lives in Galvin's-buildings; and on the second occasion I took a message from defendant to his wife asking her to come back to him; I knew that Mrs. Murray had left her husband's house; when I got Mrs. Murray to write the letter I told her it was for the purpose of obtaining a divorce; I did not understand much of the divorce law, but I knew I was to be the co-respondent—and, in fact, I asked her to address the letter to me.

"Mr. Rocher: I suppose you made the letter pretty strong and sweet?

"Mr. Gwynne: Oh yes, as Mr. Murray dictated it himself. That which you produce is the letter, and I swear that letter is couched, as nearly as I could possibly recollect, in the language Murray dictated to me."

Then followed a letter which he expected hon. members would like to hear read:—

"My dear, dear Gwynne.—After all that passed I do hope you will never doubt my fidelity. Consider me yours, and I am satisfied. And may God direct and bless you is the sincere prayer of her who prefers you before all the world.

"Ever yours,

"M. M."

Well, that was the letter which it was arranged should be obtained, and then fall into the hands of Murray himself, upon which he was to proceed to obtain a divorce. But when the letter was produced some old feeling rose up in Murray, and he took up a knife and stabbed Gwynne in the back. The circumstances of the case were published, he believed, in the Sydney newspapers, and beyond that circumstance he should not travel. If he were to repeat all the things that were told him from those gentlemen he should consider this matter of divorce very trifling indeed. Well, that was one of the hon. gentleman's witnesses. Another, detective Finigan, was dismissed for drunkenness; detective M'Glone was dismissed for want of intelligence. And yet much more reliance was placed upon their evidence than upon the evidence of Captain M'Lerie and Mr. Fosbery. He did not know whether it was worth while to detain the House by referring to the last paragraph of the report—in which the committee, with a wonderful amount of good opinion of themselves, say:—"Your committee have endeavoured, as far as it seemed to them possible to do so, to keep strictly in view the special purpose of their appointment—which was, to vindicate the character of the country, and to place beyond all shadow of doubt the loyalty of its people. ("Cries of "Oh, oh.") He said again, God help the country when its character was to be vindicated by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Macleay). The people of this country would throw back with scorn any attempt on that hon. gentleman's part to vindicate their loyalty. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe the hon. member had the sympathy of a single man in his proceedings. For his own part, he should fail to find in the whole career of the hon. gentleman one public service by which the people would be justified in reposing confidence in him. During the twelve or fourteen years of the hon. member's Parliamentary life, had there been one commendable thing that could be held up to admiration? The hon. member had at different times placed himself at the head of the most irrational movements in the country—had joined in the most unwarrantable crusades against individuals—first against the hon. gentleman at the head of the present Government; then against the hon. gentleman lately at the head of the Government; at another time against him (Mr. Parkes). And he had acted in all those instances without any intelligible reason for the course he took, and his whole conduct being such as to lead to the belief that he was only actuated by blind passion. (Hear, hear.) He now came to his own resolutions, which he asked the House to substitute for those of the hon. gentleman. In the first of them he affirmed—"That the report of the Select Committee, appointed on the 15th December, 1868, to inquire into the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination, presented by the Chairman on the 3rd instant, contains numerous statements and inferences not warranted by the evidence, and is made an instrument of personal hostility against a member of this House, in disregard of the authorised objects of inquiry, and manifestly for party purposes." He thought he had conclusively proved that. He thought what he had said in the course of his examination in the report had sufficiently proved that resolution. (Hear, hear.) The next resolution says,—"That the evidence shows that several principal officers of the Government—who, from their official position and experience, were best qualified to form a correct judgment of the occurrences, and the state of the public feeling during the time of excitement previous and subsequent to the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh—were and are still of opinion that meetings of seditious persons were held in the colony; that the criminal O'Farrell was not alone and unaided in his attack upon the life of his Royal Highness, and that persons openly sympathised with the attempted assassination." Mr. Fosbery stated in the most deliberate manner that that was his opinion, and that it was his opinion now. Several other witnesses state the same thing. He was quite sure that hon. members who had looked through the evidence would be satisfied that that proposition had been amply proved. The resolution did not go so far as to say that seditious meetings were held, and that O'Farrell was unaided—but it simply said that influential persons, who had excellent opportunities of forming a correct judgment, were of opinion that they did exist. And it was undoubtedly proved by the evidence of several of the most important of the witnesses. But he would like to read some portions of the evidence of the brickmaker, Mr. Kean, who appeared to have been treated very scurvily by the author of this report. Mr. Kean, by his demeanour before the committee, showed that he was a credit to the class to which he belonged. The best proof he could give of the man's intelligence was to say that he was fairly a match for the hon. Secretary for Lands. The hon. Secretary for Lands had taken a very remarkable part in this inquiry. During all the numerous meetings, Mr. Forster was in his place when the chairman took the chair, and never left the room at all until the chairman went out. Those who had held the office of Secretary for Lands knew how difficult a thing it was to get away from the duties of the office for a whole morning. But whatever might have been the hon. member's duties, they seemed to be as nothing compared to the importance of making out a case against the hon. member for Kiama. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member was regularly in his place on the committee, and as regularly directed his abilities—and his abilities were well suited to such a task—to shake the testimony of the witnesses, if it was not favourable to his views. The hon. member tackled Mr. Fosbery in that way, but Mr. Fosbery was almost a match for him. At last the hon. member for the Hastings became quite pettish, and asked Mr. Fosbery: "Did you ever hear that I was a Fenian?" "No," said Mr. Fosbery; "but after that affair at Gladesville, many people were of opinion that you were going that way." (Laughter.) On another occasion the hon. member for the Hastings tackled this brickmaker, Mr. Kean, and did his best to confound the poor fellow. After asking Kean a number of tortuous questions, as to how he came to argue on the wrong side, and whether he did not think he had acted wrong in insinuating himself into the company of these Irish, he asked the man, "Are you a Protestant?" "Yes," said the brickmaker. "Well, does not your Protestantism teach you your duty towards your neighbour?" "It teaches me to love my neighbour as myself," said the brickmaker. "And do you think you were loving thy neighbour as thyself when you were insinuating yourself into their company in order to betray them?" The brickmaker replied, "No man is my neighbour who is an enemy to my Queen and country." (Cheers.) He (Mr. Parkes) endorsed the sentiment of the brickmaker. Well, the hon. gentleman went on for an hour in endeavouring to fasten the brickmaker, but the brickmaker proved more than a match for the hon. gentleman. He could not leave this part of the subject without bearing his testimony to the enjoyment experienced by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government whenever he saw his colleague, the Secretary for Lands, non-plussed by the witnesses. (Laughter.) Well, he would now come to the brickmaker. It appeared that that very worthy member of society was at Shoalhaven in the year 1867, and while there he joined a debating class; and having taken a side in some question in which the cause of Ireland was concerned, the Irish took a fancy to him, and invited him to a meeting of Irish settlers. Sometimes those meetings lasted all night. The young people indulged in dancing, whilst the old people talked treason and politics. He had been informed that all Fenian meetings partook of a semi-social character. Well, the brickmaker was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. The question which had been discussed at the debating class was whether the Government were justified in spending money to entertain the Prince. Kean took the negative side of the question, though he says he was in favour of the affirmative side. Kean was asked, "You agreed that the Government was not justified in the expenditure? Yes; and from that I was led more into their company, knowing that they met at the arrival of each mail, at Greenwell Point, at night, the first night after the arrival of the mail, to discuss the revolutionary matter contained in the *Nation* and *Irishman* newspapers that came by the mail. It was at this time that I was informed that the Royal family were only a complete set of bastards, and the sooner they were exterminated from the throne the better. I made answer, that I did not see any harm that her Majesty or any of her family had done. I was told that they stood in the way of the Irish people in gaining the rights of Ireland, and I was asked what would I think if I should hear of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh being shot. This was about a fortnight or three weeks after the second £5000.—Before Christmas? Long before Christmas. I laughed at the idea, and said—'Do you think anybody would be so foolish or so mad-brained?' 'Oh!' they said. Mr. and Mrs. Carey made the remark, that some one would be found that would do it.—Mr. and Mrs. Carey—who were they? They reside, or they did reside at that time, at Greenwell Point. I had represented myself, previous to this, as being a Chartist; and the whole topic of their conversation was with regard to the Ministry that were carrying on the Government. There was some conversation took place with reference to one Mr. James Martin, one of the Ministers of the Government. They said that he was a renegade and would receive his deserts before long.—Where were those meetings held? It was a family gathering—sometimes in the house of Mr. Carey, at other times in a barn or store belonging to Mr. Berry. The nights of the gathering, there was fiddling and dancing for the young people; and they seldom congregated till 9 or 10 at night.—How long did they continue? Till 1 or 2 in the morning; and I have known them in several instances to keep up their merriment till near daylight.—Did you ever hear any expression to the effect that it was no sin to put any one to death who stood in the way of the purposes of Fenianism? Yes, that was frequently said." Well, if that was a witness of truth, he should think it a very significant thing that some two months before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in this colony, some person was heard to state openly that somebody would be found to shoot him. The witness also said that he had frequently heard expressions used to the effect that it was no sin to put any one to death who stood in the way of the purposes of Fenianism. Well, that witness was to be found at Camperdown:—"Will you state it in your own words? It had been frequently said that they did not consider it any sin to exterminate any person whatever that stood in the way of those who were standing up for the rights of old Ireland. They said the Royal Family were in the way, and would soon be exterminated. I was told by Mr. Carey, and by his wife, too, that it was no sin—they did not consider it any sin—that they would be doing an act of justice to their country—to aid and assist in putting any one out of the way that was an obstructionist. At Christmas I was removed to Broughton Creek. I was informed there was a gathering there at night, but I was never let into their company. I was told by several there that I was a bad member. I was informed by one Mr. Maxwell, that the sooner I made myself scarce out of the neighbourhood it would be the better for me; my life would not be worth two-pence.—Do you know anything about a woman who was delivered of a child on the day the Prince was shot? The wife of George Davis, that worked in April last on board the dredge Pluto. His wife was confined about the time the Duke was shot, and she distinctly stated that her child was named Fenian, and she called it Fenian up to the time of my last seeing it, in commemoration of the shooting of the Duke of Edinburgh.—In commemoration of her sorrow? Of her rejoicing, as she said she would train all her children up to be young Fenians." (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen affected to laugh at the testimony of what he (Mr. Parkes) believed to be a very trustworthy witness. As far as he could judge they would have been overjoyed if they could have got a witness of this kind on the other side. (Hear, hear.) This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Forster for about an hour. He was asked:—"Did you argue very strongly on the side you did not believe: As far as I could.—Do you consider you did it well? I did not do it so well to my own mind as the other side.—You found it difficult to argue against your belief? Any man would do that.—Do you think you could have argued better on the other side? I do not know that I could; there was very good argument on the other side, that would have eclipsed me altogether.—Then your heart was against the side you took? My mind was against the side I argued on.—Which do you think got the best of the argument of the two sides? The affirmative.—Then your side was beaten? Yes.—Do you think they could fairly beat you in argument? They did beat me in argument." That was a very useful way for a Minister of the Crown to occupy the time of the committee! (Laughter.) The hon. member occupied about half an hour asking childish questions, of which the foregoing were a fair sample. Then the hon. member asked:—"Do you think it was right of you to argue on a side in which you did not believe? My sole argument was to try to get into their midst—to know what Fenianism was.—Do you mean to say that you went among these people, pretending to be a friend, in order to betray them afterwards? I went intending to betray them if I found them to be guilty of anything disloyal.—Then, in fact, your object was to betray them if you found them out? If I found them out in any treasonable act.—Do you think that was a very loyal thing to do—to go and pretend to be a friend to those people in order to betray them? I do not think there was anything disloyal about it. I consider my loyalty to my Queen and country more material to my country at large than anything.—Than your loyalty to any friend? That man is not a friend to me that is an enemy to my Queen and country." (Cheers.) Then the witness went on to explain that he did this to find out what he believed to be a very "hellish" thing—this Fenianism. He did not think the evidence of that witness ought to be disregarded. He was a stranger, and offered his evidence, [Mr. EGAN: To whom?] To the hon. member for Canterbury (Mr. Lucas), who was a neighbour. [Mr. LUCAS: And I can say he was a perfect stranger to me.] (Hear, hear.) Before he (Mr. Parkes) left the subject of the report, there was one point to which he desired to make a passing allusion. The report instanced a statement of his, to the effect that O'Farrell made a number of incidental statements where his truthfulness could be tested, and that in all those cases he was found to have spoken the truth. Then it went on to say that he had not tested him in regard to the question of the money collected for the wives of the Irish State prisoners, or else he would have found that O'Farrell had not spoken the truth. And a Mr. O'Connor, secretary to that movement in this city, was called before the committee to prove that the money was transmitted by bills of exchange to a person residing in Dublin. This, however, proved nothing except that the money was transmitted in a particular form and for particular agencies. There was nothing to show whether the money was spent in buying arms for Fenians or bread for the widows. (Hear, hear.) Having dealt with this report in relation to the objects of the committee he should now come to its bearing upon himself, and he did not intend to shirk this matter. There could be no doubt that the only object of this report was to hold him up before the public as a liar. (Hear, hear.) The committee had been tortured into an instrument of personal persecution to gratify the passions of his political opponents. (Hear, hear.) His offence against the author of this report was simply that he (Mr. Parkes) had dared to adhere to his professed opinions. The hon. member (Mr. Macleay) assented to his (Mr. Parkes) taking office under Mr. Martin. He met him in the spirit of cordiality on his accession to office. He accepted his (Mr. Parkes's) invitations to dine with him, and invited him (Mr. Parkes) to dine with him (Mr. Macleay)—showing clearly that he had no objection to him at that time. But he calculated that he (Mr. Parkes) would be simply a pliant tool—that he would surrender his convictions; and when the hon. member found that he adhered firmly to his opinions on State-aid and secular education, he commenced a crusade of hostility against him. (Hear, hear.) To shew the House and the country that this gentleman (Mr. Macleay) was entirely put out of Court in attempting to try him, he would read an extract from a speech delivered in this House by the hon. member some time ago—a most scandalous and diabolical speech. (Hear, hear.) About twelve months since (in March, 1868) the hon. member stood up in his place, and after charging him (Mr. Parkes) with all sorts of crimes simply on account of his adherence to his honest convictions, he concluded by saying that he (Mr. Parkes) deserved to be hanged as much as the assassin O'Farrell. Was the man who could use such diabolical language towards him twelve months ago to be allowed to sit in judgment on his character? (Cheers.) If he stood amongst Englishmen—if he stood amongst gentlemen—if he stood amongst men having any sense of truth and justice—he knew he should not appeal in vain for a verdict on this attempt which had been made against his public position. (Applause.) Why was he singled out at this particular time? It was felt that by some means he occupied a position of great influence in the country and it was determined that that position should be destroyed. (Hear, hear). He believed in his conscience that men had been hired to write down his character! (Cheers.) He believed that the persons who were making this attack upon him were capable of hiring assassins to take his life! He believed there was no crime at which they would stop short in carrying out the terrible, unchristian feeling of vengeance to which they had suffered themselves to be goaded. (Cheers.) He had offended the hon. mover of these resolutions, because he would not bend so as to be an instrument for his unintelligent, blind, imbecile objects, in support of which no one could attribute a sound reason. There was not the shadow of evidence to support the iniquitous charge, which, for the first time in his public life, had been brought against him. Simply because he was the open opponent of certain persons, he was to be crushed! But he told the hon. member and those associated with him that it was not in their power to crush him. (Cheers.) He could have no better answer for his integrity in public life than the mean and detestable and unprecedented attempts which had been made to rake up charges against him when they all amounted to nothing upon examination. (Cheers.) But lest it should be thought that he had done the hon. member for Murrumbidgee an injustice, he would read the passage from the speech to which he had referred. After indulging in a number of expressions of personal hostility, the hon. member (Mr. Macleay) went on to say:—"He (Mr. Macleay) said in his crafty way that a large body of our fellow countrymen were inclined to be aggressive, and to make attempts at a position in the country in excess of what they ought to have, and the hon. member had excited an anti-Catholic feeling and cry, which would, it was to be feared, lead to a large amount of mischief. [An hon. member: If it is stirred up, no doubt it will.] He (Mr. Macleay) could excuse a great deal on the part of a public man seeking to gain support, but the man who would deliberately endeavour to excite this religious feeling, when nothing of the kind ought to exist, and where all were on the terms of the most perfect religious equality, was as bad as an assassin, and he would treat him in the same way as he hoped to see treated in a few days the would-be assassin of the Prince. The conduct was almost worse, because it might be the cause of a larger amount of bloodshed than could have been caused by this man's atrocity. The object and entire aim of the Colonial Secretary for some months past had been to gain a certain kind of political influence by exciting these religious animosities." Now; if any one was answerable for exciting religious animosities, it was the hon. member and his adherents. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Parkes) had taken an active part in public life for twenty years, and he challenged any person to single out any act in his life where he had manifested hostility to any person on account of his country or creed. (Hear, hear.) All the servants in his house were Roman Catholics, and he had continually exercised all the offices of neighbourhood, so far as he had the power, alike to persons of all creeds and country. In no instance had he endeavoured to abridge any man's liberty, or to make any unequal law to the disadvantage of any section of society. (Cheers.) But this he had done; he had treated Roman Catholics the same as he had treated other people. (Hear, hear.) He had not been frightened at any army of priests. (Cheers.) He had not bent the knee when he had been supplicated by powerful persons in this particular Church, but he had carried out what he believed to be right, regardless of consequences. (Cheers.) In the case of this prisoner O'Farrell—Did he (Mr. Parkes) select him to commit this crime? Did he make him an Irishman, and a Roman Catholic? Was he answerable because O'Farrell committed the crime, and because the criminal was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic? (Applause.) In what possible manner could he (Mr. Parkes) be in any way to blame for punishing or assisting to punish this criminal, which he certainly should have done had he been an Englishman and a Protestant? (Cheers.) He denied, too, that he was open to the charge of wishing to excite hostility between various classes of society. The only instance he knew of where it might plausibly have been made a charge against him was in the case of the elections in 1856. He was then so popular in this city, that if he had stood alone he should have been returned by an enormous majority over any man; but by joining what was then called "the bunch," and giving all his influence to secure the election of Mr. Cowper, he first incurred the hostility of the Roman Catholic electors, who desired him to coalesce with Mr. Plunkett, and who would then to a man have voted for him. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy to bring forward this charge; it was easy after what had been seen of late to get persons to bear witness and support anything. But it was one thing to make these charges, and another to prove them, and as he had moved through life without being a member of any Orange Lodge, or of any secret society, but simply doing his duty as a citizen, fearless of consequences, it was idle to bring these charges against him, unless they could be substantiated. He had no need to court the support of any religious section of the country; but there was a party in public life afraid of incurring the disapprobation of the Roman Catholic body. We knew very well that this body of the electors formed so important and compact a mass that generally they could turn the tide in an election; and we found public men continually paying court to them—men who entertained towards them feelings of hostility, and in their private lives expressed such feelings, yet courting them to obtain their support on the hustings; and thus this particular element in our electoral body was made at once an engine of mischief and the means of gratifying a weak and distempered ambition. He had not even a great desire to retain a seat in this House, and certainly he did not seek the support of any particular body, especially of any Church, Protestant or Catholic. If he could not obtain a seat in a more straightforward way than that, he should consider the "place of honour was a private station." In conclusion he said he would content himself with nothing less than what was set forth in his resolutions. He would not submit to having a report so dishonest and so scandalous as he had shown this to be still remaining among the records, to be unfairly quoted at any moment by persons whose capabilities of unfairness we had so often witnessed—not willing to have it made a handle in a nefarious way at any election when it was desirable that the verdict of a constituency should be honestly taken. (Hear, hear.) He took his stand upon this ground that he was above reproach in this matter—that the committee with all its perversity and ingenuity failed to substantiate a charge, and that the charges recoiled upon themselves by the unanswerable testimony he had adduced before the House to-night. The laws of honourable feeling forbade that it should be so. The law of God said, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;" and he would not submit to that which would stamp our proceedings with disgrace, and which, if he submitted to it, might at some future time, fall upon the head of a worthier man. (The hon. member took his seat greeted by vociferous cheers.)

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow, to take precedence of all other business.

Mr. PARKES moved as an amendment, by addition, "That every adjournment of the debate on motion made relating to the report of the Select Committee appointed on the 15th December last, to inquire into 'the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination,' shall be the next sitting day, and shall then take precedence of all other business; and that so much of the standing and sessional orders be suspended, as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution."

Mr. BROWN consented to the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER pointed out the irregularity of the amendment in reference to the sessional rule that, unless otherwise ordered, after due notice, certain fixed business should take precedence; but said the motion might be put with the consent of the House.

There being no objection, the motion as amended was put and agreed to.

The House, at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, adjourned until 3 o'clock next day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

QUESTION.

Mr. Deas Thomson to ask the Representative of the Government,—Will there be any objection to lay before the House a copy of the actuary's report on the state and prospects of the Superannuation Fund, made in or about the year 1867, and of any documents which may have accompanied or have reference to the same?

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Bill; second reading.

Summary Convictions and Orders Amendment Bill; second reading.

Clift's Coal Properties Leasing Bill; to be considered in Committee.

Police Regulation Extension Bill; to be considered in committee.

United Fire and Life Insurance Company's Incorporation Act Amendment Bill (as amended in Select Committee); to be considered in Committee.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

SIMMONS V. STARKEY.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Monday, was resumed and concluded.

The nature of this case was reported in yesterday's *Herald*. It was an action by Agnes Simmons against William Augustus Starkey, for having blocked up a window in a cottage in Castlereagh-street, of which plaintiff was the proprietor; and to the admission of light and air by means of which window she was entitled. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and that plaintiff was not entitled to the admission of light and air by the said window. Damages were laid at £500. The principal contest was as to the legal right of the defendant to block up the window, as he had done, by building on the adjoining allotment. The plaintiff purchased the property in question, at auction, in December, 1865, and obtained a conveyance of it on the 26th of February, 1866, since which time it had always been in the possession of herself or her tenants. A window by which a back bedroom of this cottage was lighted opened to an adjoining piece of land belonging to the same vendors (who were mortgagees—the mortgagors being the trustees of Roberts's estate—the mortgagee being then in possession). At the same sale where plaintiff made her purchase this adjoining allotment was purchased by a person who did not complete his purchase, and at whose risk there was a resale, when Mr. John Starkey became the purchaser. John Starkey's ownership dated from 26th February, 1866. John Starkey demised the land to the present defendant at a nominal rent, on condition that buildings to a certain value should be erected on the property. When defendant began to build it was observed that the carrying out of his plan would block up half of the window. Plaintiff gave notice to defendant not to do this, but, as was averred, the only result of this proceeding was, that the building was finished in such a manner as to block up the whole window. Hence the present action. The defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, contending that the plaintiff's title to this easement had not been established, but his Honor, although willing to reserve the point, declined to nonsuit on this ground. Another objection which was taken was, however, regarded by his Honor as more serious, namely that there being a tenant in the house, who could bring his action, the present suit ought to have been brought for injury to the reversion. His Honor, to save further litigation and expense, granted leave to amend the declaration to meet this objection, but reserved the question as to whether he was right in allowing such amendment. While the plaintiff's counsel were considering whether or not they would amend, the premises were viewed by the jury. The amendment was made. It was then contended on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff's reversionary interest had sustained no injury, and particular stress was laid upon the fact which had appeared during the progress of the case, namely, that the plaintiff had refused to make any reduction in the rent of her tenant on account of this supposed injury, and that the room could be sufficiently lighted by a window at the back. There was evidence on the one hand that the premises had been really injured by defendant's building, and on the other, that no substantial damage had been done.

His HONOR directed the jury to find whether there had been an injury to the reversion—if so, to what extent—and whether the window had been "usually used" (the terms of the plaintiff's conveyance) with the plaintiff's house at the time she acquired the property therein.

The jury were unanimous in returning a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding £40 damages; execution to be stayed until the fourth day of term, when the opinion of the full Court upon the various points of law reserved is to be obtained.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. JUSTICE CHEEKE and a jury of four.

DEER AND ANOTHER V. DE GYULAY.

The trial of this case was resumed, and lasted the whole day without being closed. It was adjourned until to-day in consequence of the absence of a witness for the defence, who was believed to have been detained at Newcastle by stress of weather; but the trial will be resumed this morning, whether such witness shall have arrived or not, and will probably be concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

STRATFORD AND WIFE V. PUCKERIDGE.

This action was brought by Charles Stratford and Elizabeth his wife, both residing at Botany; the complaint, being that the defendant, John Puckeridge (also residing in the same place) did, on the 23rd of November last, in an omnibus, on the road to Botany, assault and beat her, the said Mrs. Stratford; by the which ill-usage she, the female plaintiff, afterwards became so seriously ill, that her husband (the male plaintiff) was, for some considerable time, deprived of her comfort and services. The plaintiffs thereupon claimed £100. The evidence went chiefly to shew that the man Puckeridge, not being quite sober, was then rude in his behaviour and language, and did (inadvertently as it was alleged) then kick female plaintiff on the shins; and that when the plaintiff angrily complained of the same, the defendant did retort upon her in very coarse language. It was denied on the evidence adduced that any fright or discomfort which Puckeridge might have caused to the plaintiff could have caused that particular failure of health in respect of which £100 damages were claimed. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 10s. Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. John Dawson, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. S. Brown appeared for the defendant.

HART V. HEWETT.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of £88, for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work and services of the plaintiff by him done and rendered as the hired servant of and for the defendant, and otherwise for the defendant and at his request, and for wages due from the defendant to plaintiff in respect thereof; and for work and materials provided by the plaintiff, as a clerk or otherwise, for the defendant at his request, and for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them. Defendant pleaded a set-off—cash lent £45. The evidence of plaintiff and defendant having been heard, the Court held that no express or implied contract had been shewn to have existed between the parties. Verdict for the defendant; no costs. Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. M'Guire, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davis appeared for the defendant.

CARE, WILLIAMS, AND HARRISON V. MURPHY.

This was an action which arose out of a contract between plaintiffs and defendant about the breaking up of the hulk of the Equestrian in Waterview Bay, which hulk plaintiffs had agreed, for a consideration, to break up for defendant. Plaintiffs engaged to break up the hulk and land the same above high water mark, and to save material belonging to same. For this the defendant had agreed to pay plaintiffs the sum of £60, and £4 10s. a week wages. Plaintiffs claimed £30 as still due to them from defendant. Plaintiffs sued defendant for work and labour done by them for him, &c. The case for defendant was that plaintiffs did not stick to the work, but had performed their work in a very dilatory manner. Plaintiff Harrison had been absent from the work in which he had engaged to assist for more than ten days. Defendant had made no weekly payment because they had neglected to go on with their work. Verdict for plaintiffs £15, and costs. The case for the plaintiffs was conducted by Mr. Russell Jones, and the case for the defendant by Mr. Davis.

CARE AND ANOTHER V. M'MILLAN.

This was an action in respect of a gross case of assault committed by defendant on plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were nonsuited, it appearing, on the cross-examination, that the defendant had already been dealt with for the offence at the Water Police Office.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Edward Fitzgerald, a first meeting. Insolvent attended, but no creditor.

In the estate of Josiah V. Lavers, a first meeting. Three debts were proved, and one was directed to stand over.

In the estate of James Kelly, a first meeting. Insolvent attended. The second meeting was directed to be held at Albury, on the 12th March, to be adjourned to Sydney.

In the estate of James Mackenzie, a special meeting. One claim was admitted, and the meeting was adjourned until the 16th April.

Certificates of conformity were granted to Richard Leworthy, Donald Rankin, Frederick Alfred Burton, Murdoch Mackenzie, and Jacob Blake.

In the matter of the application of James Turley Jones for a certificate, his Honor reserved judgment.

The applications of Joseph Foot and Edwin Horne were struck out, no person appearing in support thereof.

The application of William Garthon was adjourned until the 23rd February.

In the estate of George Richard Dibbs, an adjourned certificate meeting. The evidence was concluded, and counsel heard. His Honor reserved his decision.

RULE NISI.

Christopher Moon v. Daniel Charles Parsons, of Wellington, storekeeper. Returnable 4th March. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Peter Thomson, of Jones's Creek, Gundagai, carpenter. Liabilities, £43 9s. 6d. Assets, £24 7s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Smith, of Double Bay, innkeeper and cabinet-maker. Liabilities, £152 5s. 11d. Assets, £18. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Henry Solomon, of Sydney, late of Maryborough, dealer. Liabilities, £584 16s. 7d. Assets, £47 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

George Jones, of Borehole, Newcastle, miner. Liabilities, £84 1s. Assets, £7 19s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, February 17.—At 10: Thomas Glancy, first. Nelson and Walker, William Newlands, special. At 11: Henry Frost, James Noonan, Thomas H. Green, John May and Co., third. Robert Laing, second. John F. M'Donall, John Hanlan, Samuel Sinclair, James H. A. Dresler, single.

Friday, 19.—William J. Melfet, John C. Till, Matthew Neilson, Joseph O'Neil, Edward C. Hill, single. David Dusk, Charles S. J. Lowe, third. Edmund Doherty, adjourned special. *At Maitland:* Thomas Neate, single.

Monday, 22.—At 10: Robert Patterson, special. *At Tumut:* Gamaliel Willets, first.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, February 23.—At 11: Robert French, Francis Scott, George Galley, James Griffiths, John Alexander Kennedy.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Pinhey and Hunt.

Of fifteen prisoners who were brought before the Bench, three were discharged and two were remanded.

Four persons were fined 10s. each, for drunkenness; and two were fined 20s. each, for obscenity.

Joanna Robinson was brought before the Court by warrant, having disobeyed a summons, and was charged with having used words calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. She admitted the charge, and pleaded provocation. To pay a penalty of 15s., with 5s. 6d. costs of summons, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Patrick Gallagher, an idle and disorderly person, being drunk and disorderly at the time of his apprehension, was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Tom, a Chinese, was charged with larceny. Henry P. Palser, of George-street, grocer, deposed that, between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the prisoner, who for some time had been pacing up and down before his shop, took up a half-chest of tea, of the value of £3, witness's property, and walked away with it; he followed him into York-street and brought him back; he offered then to pay for it, to which witness replied that he should have arranged for that before he took it away; sent for a policeman, and gave prisoner into his custody. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

James Bowes, charged with having stolen a hammer and a knife, valued at 10s., the property of William Logan, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were seventeen cases, of which six were not prosecuted and one was adjourned. John Lyman was fined 5s., for using obscene language; Henry Fatter and James Minighan were fined 5s. each, for disorderly conduct while under the influence of drink; Peter Hine and Robert Grace were fined 5s. each, for allowing cattle, their property, to stray in the Glebe municipality; and Thomas Laundry was fined 5s., for a like offence in the city of Sydney. In Russell v. Russell, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives' Act, an order was made for payment of 25s. weekly. In Ryan v. Richardson, a proceeding to recover possession of premises situated in Little Bloomfield-street, the complainant obtained a warrant. Jane Law was fined 10s., and Richard Carroll was fined 20s., for assault.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Day, and Renwick have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Martin v. M'Cornell and others; Everett v. Commercial Banking Company; Wright and another v. Daniel and others; Hadden v. Aitken; Maddox v. Honeysett.

BANCO COURT.—Deer and another v. De Gyulay, part heard; Deer and others v. De Gyulay.

IN EQUITY.—Master's Office.—10.30: Sempill v. Lee and others, taxation of plaintiff's and defendants' costs, under order 17th November, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.—Raphael and another v. Linehan, Settler v. Becker, Lloyd v. Gorden, Leslie v. Palmer and another, Adams v. Pugh, Andrews v. Arnfeld, Rooke v. Tierney, Raine v. Hunt, Manton v. Cooper.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following have been accepted:—Messrs. Richardson and Mullaly—contract 1-69, Great Western Road, 1st district; Mr. F. Stavely—contract 5-69, Great Western Road, 3rd district; Mr. William Mulholland—erection of quarters for Police Magistrate, Hargreaves; Mr. Thomas Pellow—fencing round lock-up at Denman; Mr. Thomas Hyndes—erection of lock-up at Wallabadah; Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope—carpet for office of Master in Equity; Mr. A. Lenehan—carpet, &c., Government House; and furniture for Legislative Council Offices.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette* for sale at the following places and dates:—Adelong—Monday, 15th March; Albury—Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th March; Armidale—Monday, 15th March; Bathurst—Monday and Tuesday, 22nd and 23rd February; Camden—Monday, 15th March; Carcoar—Monday, 22nd February; Cooma—Monday, 15th March; Deniliquin—Monday, 15th March; Dungog—Monday, 15th March; Gunnedah—Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th March; Grafton—Monday, 15th March; Murrurundi—Monday, 15th March; Nowra, Monday, 15th March; Penrith, Monday, 22nd February; Scone—Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th March; Stroud—Monday, 15th March; Sydney—Monday, 15th March; Tumut—Monday, 15th March; Wellington—Monday, 15th March; Wingham—Monday, 15th March.

EDEN.—A District Court will be held at Eden on the 15th March.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.—A telegram was received by his Excellency the Governor last evening, from H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. It is dated Adelaide, 6.35 p.m., February 16th, and is as follows:—"I shall be at Sydney about the 11th or 12th of March. I do not know whether I shall be able to go to the Friendly Islands or not."

DEAD BODY FOUND AT PETERSHAM.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the dead body of a man was found in Johnson's Bush, Petersham, by two young lads, named David and Robert Culbert, residing at Camperdown. The body was that of a man about 50 years of age, and 5 feet 9 inches in height. He had brown hair, mixed with grey, small whiskers, and moustache. One of his eyes was found to be grey; the other, and a part of his face, having been very much picked by birds. He was dressed in a dark cloth frock coat and trousers, but no waistcoat, white shirt, black hat, balmoral boots, and white cotton socks. In his pocket were found two portemonnaies, containing 16s. and 9d. in silver, and 3d. in coppers. In his pocket was found a bunch of small keys and a pearl-handled pocket-knife. The body was conveyed by the police to the dead-house, Benevolent Asylum, where it awaits identification. The body is believed to be that of a medical man named Plomley, who has been missing from the Edinburgh Castle, corner of Pitt and Bathurst-streets, since the 11th instant. Dr. Plomley had formerly practised his profession at Hunter's Hill, had gone home to England, and had but lately arrived in the Harkaway, from London.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Craig was conveyed to the Infirmary, yesterday afternoon, suffering from severe bruises on one side, caused by a heavy wheel falling sideways upon him. Fortunately, he was able to escape having the whole weight thrown upon him, and allowed it to slip down his side and leg, inflicting the bruises; otherwise the wheel (weighing about half a ton) would have crushed him. His wounds were carefully attended to, and he is now progressing as favourably as can be expected.

DISCOVERY OF THE BONES OF AN EXTINCT ANIMAL, SUPPOSED TO BE THE DEPROHADAR.—Our Murrurundi correspondent writes:—Some few years ago Mr. William Bretton, senior, residing at the Willow Tree, found near to his residence some bones which he thought could not be those of either a bullock or a horse, on account of their size. They were imbedded in the soil, beside a gully. Mr. Bretton mentioned the circumstance to several persons, but no one at the time took much interest in the matter. Several persons have seen the remains, but they were only partially exposed; but little notice was taken of the matter until two years ago a gentleman was sent up here to look at the remains by a Mr. Keene, of Newcastle, and he took away some bones, which were sent to the Paris Exhibition. A few months ago a Mr. Beaumont, of Newcastle, came to Murrurundi, and, having heard of the remains, proceeded out to look at them, with Mr. Loder, of Colley Creek. He pronounced them to be the bones of an extinct animal. Dr. Gordon, of Murrurundi, sent to Mr. Krefft, of the Museum, who at once communicated with Mr. Loder, the only person who took any interest about the remains, and through whom the discovery has been made known to the "scientific world." A few days past Mr. Krefft, Mr. Keene, and Mr. Beaumont proceeded out to the Willow Tree (Mr. Loder having had men employed to excavate) to take the bones that could be obtained for the Museum. They succeeded in getting the upper jaw perfect, and some of the vertebræ. The following is the measured size:—Length of palate, 8 inches; fore molars, 2¾ inches; hind molars, 4 inches; from cheek to cheek, outside measure, 18 inches—the animal was on its back. A few years ago, in Geelong, the remains of a deprohadar were discovered at Limeburner's Creek:—Length of the palate, 7½ inches; width between the fore molars, 3¼ inches; hind molars, 3½ inches. So it will be seen that the size of the one found at the Willow is much larger than the one found at Geelong. The remains were found on the A. A. Company's run Warrah, and not on Mr. Loder's run, as reported in your telegraphic news of Wednesday, the 12th.

BURWOOD.—A public meeting, having for its object the formation of a municipality in this suburb was held on Monday evening, at M'Donald's, Burwood Hotel. There was a good attendance of residents and landowners. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., who, in opening the meeting, alluded to the great advantages to be derived from self-government—such as municipalities induced, the improvements and comforts derivable from good roads, drainage, water supply, &c., which were an absolute necessity wherever population was assembled. Resolutions affirming the propriety of establishing a Municipality of Burwood, fixing the boundaries of the same, and appointing a committee to carry the matter to a successful issue were unanimously agreed to. Messrs. Ashdown, Penfold, Powell, Burns, Rev. W. Lumsdaine, and O. Ogilvie urged the advantages of incorporation and the urgent need there existed for the formation of roads and streets for the convenience of the largely increasing population. A petition favourable to the formation of the municipality was then numerously signed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Campbell for presiding.

THE GOULBURN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—The people of Goulburn have recently been making representations to the Government with a view of getting the site which was fixed upon for the railway workshops, three miles from Goulburn, altered to the site adjoining the Goulburn passenger station. In the first instance, a numerously signed petition was sent to the Minister for Works on the 20th January, and more recently Mr. Alexander, M.L.A., and Mr. Dignam, M.L.A., waited upon the same Minister with a letter from the Mayor of Goulburn on the same subject. It is represented in these documents that the site which had been decided upon as the site for workshops, turn-table and pumping machinery, was unsuitable from its distance (three miles) from Goulburn, from the fact that the branch line would pass over three roads, by level crossings, and would, therefore, not only add considerably to the wear and tear of the rolling stock, but would be exceedingly dangerous through passing over so many roads. The railway labourers, moreover, residing near the workshops would be located a considerable distance from the churches and their children from the schools. The rates, also, would be lost to the Municipal Council. On the other hand, the land adjoining the passenger station was ample in size, and there was an abundance of fresh water in the immediate vicinity, the reserve being bounded by the Mulwaree Ponds. It was stated, moreover, that when the land upon which the passenger station was built was taken, it was represented that the whole of the works necessary to the railway would be erected upon this land. Mr. Sutherland, having looked through the papers, and listened to all that Messrs. Alexander and Dignam had to urge, stated that the whole matter was now under consideration, and the papers, together with the report of the Engineer-in-chief thereon, would be laid before the Cabinet before any decision would be come to in reference to the matter in dispute.

DEATH THROUGH DRINKING VITRIOL BY MISTAKE.—The man Stephen Cornwall, who was served with vitriol instead of lemon syrup at Lucknow, a portion of which he drank, died from the effects of the poison. The evidence taken at the inquest of the medical man who attended Cornwall (as reported in the *Western Examiner*), will show the suffering to which the unfortunate man was a victim:—"Henry Warren stated: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, residing at Orange; on Saturday week last the deceased came to me, I think between 4 and 5 p.m., and said that he had been given something at Baker's which had poisoned him; he told me it was vitriol; he was then vomiting; in my consulting room he spat upon the fire-place, which was whitewashed with lime, and it immediately effervesced in the spot he spat, showing it was some acid he had taken; I sent him down to Baker's, and immediately followed him; he still continued vomiting, and complained of great difficulty in swallowing; I prescribed for him, considering he had taken sulphuric acid, or some strong acid; he was under my care until his death; the mouth became considerably swollen, and in about three or four days, sloughs came away from the mouth from the effect of the acid on the mucous membrane; his teeth became loose, and about last Sunday hemorrhage to a considerable amount took place; this continued until yesterday; deceased complained a good deal of tenderness over the stomach and bowels, and the vomiting continued until his death; this day I made a post mortem examination of the body; I found the mouth and gums corroded and sloughing; nearly the whole of the mucous membrane was denuded, which accounts for the hemorrhage; there was a defined line at the entrance of the pharynx and larynx; the pharynx and œsophagus appeared to be healthy; on opening the stomach, the mucous membrane did not appear to have been touched by the acid, but was in a state of acute inflammation; the peritoneum was also in a state of inflammation; the inflammation extended into the duodenum; the other organs of the body were healthy; the cause of death was some acid poison."

GENTLEMEN Furnishing are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's important unreserved sale by auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, next the HERALD office, of first class drawing-room and dining-room furniture of the newest designs, and most elegant descriptions, magnificent walnut trichord pianoforte by Kirkman, and a selection of the most beautiful vases and lustres ever brought into the colony. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED BY LOAN.—On the 9th February last, Mr. Lucas asked the Secretary for Public Works, pursuant to notice—1. How many bridges are there in this country which have been constructed by loan? 2. The cost of each bridge; the name and situation of each bridge where toll is demanded; and the name and situation of each bridge where the traffic is free? Mr. Sutherland answered,—Eighteen; and shortly afterwards laid on the table of the House, the following schedule:—Menangle bridge, over the Nepean River, on road, Campbelltown to Picton (1854), cost £2000; traffic since opening of railway, too trifling to pay for a toll. Denison bridge, over Macquarie River, at Bathurst (1855), cost £11,000; carried away by floods, toll close to, at Kelso for bridge. Carcoar bridge, over River Belubula, at Carcoar (1854), cost £2300; in a town. Paddy's River bridge, over Paddy's River, on Great South Road (1854), cost £3000; tolls on both sides, at Hanging Rock and Wingello (about 5 miles on each side). Gunning bridge, at Gunning (1854), cost £1776 3s. 3d.; in a town. Queanbeyan bridge, at Queanbeyan (1854), cost £6103 2s. 8d.; in a town. Jugiong bridge, at Jugiong (1854), cost £4009 13s. 4d.; toll placed on this bridge, but removed, as it was not sufficiently remunerative. Union bridge, over Murray River at Albury (1858), cost £10,000 (paid the Victorian Government £4508 17s. 8d.), tolls let for £700 per annum (half net tolls, after paying for repairs of bridge, paid to Victorian Government). Approaches to ditto, New South Wales side, £3486 18s. 6d. paid from revenue. Tumut bridge, at Tumut (1861), cost £2399 19s.; in a town. Royal Alfred bridge (iron), over the Murrumbidgee (1862), cost £20,000, and approaches at Gundagai, cost £16,000; tolls let for £547 per annum. Deniliquin bridge, over the River Edward, at Deniliquin (1862), cost £7600; the placing a toll on this bridge, under consideration; until lately there was a private bridge close to it, which would have rendered a toll unremunerative. Narrabri bridge, over the Namoi, at Narrabri, cost £2950 12s. 10d.; river fordable greater part of the year. Bendemeer bridge, at Bendemeer, cost £9140; £6000 from loan vote, £3140 from general revenue; river fordable greater part of the year. Pitnacree bridge, over the Hunter, at Pitnacree, cost £11,294; toll on Dunmore bridge, within two and a half miles; and also at Campbell's-hill and Morpeth Road. Dunmore bridge, over the Paterson, at Dunmore, cost £7125 8s. 6d.; tolls let for £179 per annum. Penrith bridge, over Nepean, at Penrith, cost £33,000; estimated collection, £400 per annum. Singleton bridge, over the Hunter, at Singleton, cost £15,500; river fordable much nearer to the town for greater portion of the year. Toll would not be remunerative. Abattoir bridge, at Glebe Island, cost £20,186 5s. 11d.; toll, £648.

DESTITUTION ON THE GOLD-FIELDS.—In some remarks offered by the *Mining Record* of Saturday last, in connection with the annual meeting of the hospital, that journal says, with reference to destitution on the gold-fields:—"The subject brought before the hospital annual meeting the other evening, by the Police Magistrate, is well worthy the serious consideration of the hospital committee and the general public. It is, whether some means cannot be devised whereby a greater degree of out-door relief could be afforded to the poor and suffering sick of the town and district. Mr. Dalton stated that his official position gave him an opportunity of knowing that a large amount of suffering existed for the alleviation of which it appeared there were no means provided. He thought that, as there was a large balance to the credit of the hospital, some steps should be taken to make that available to relieve the necessitous sick whom he knew abounded amongst us. The subject was discussed at the meeting at some length, and the new committee were instructed it to take into consideration and report at some future time to the subscribers. On a large gold-field the two extremes of wealth and poverty exist in as great degree as in, perhaps, any other place. The causes for this are sufficiently obvious. The uncertainty of the occupation of gold mining acts more or less on all classes. The wealthy trader too often finds his business failing, and capital dwindling away, from causes over which he has no control; the employees of tradesmen and others are in an equally uncertain position, and suddenly sink into utter poverty, without warning, and from no fault of their own; and the miner's fate is that of most persons whose occupation is purely speculative—in few instances sudden wealth, in more cases a bare living, and in the great majority of instances complete failure. Social economists tell us that poverty and disease are closely allied, and that the latter generally follows in the train of the former. Anyone conversant with life on the gold-fields will know the truth of this. The miner and small tradesman, after plodding on for a long period in the hope to repair a broken fortune, and obtain at least a competency, finding, in spite of all their care and prudence, that success is impossible, yield to despondency. Broken health follows—too often precipitated by intemperance—and the once enterprising and robust man is seen but the wreck of his former self. Such is one of the prominent phases of life on the diggings. It is a state of things which always will exist as long as gold-fields are found and worked. It is one of the effects of the occupation which are beyond control."

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—Mr. P. M'Neave, of the Darling Downs, writes to the *Armidale Express* with reference to "foot rot" and other diseases in sheep:—Regarding foot rot in sheep, there are several descriptions. First, after a good fall of rain the soil, in becoming saturated, will bring on foot rot. Secondly, in sheep grazing on swamps and low land, long grass and heavy dews bring on foot rot. Thirdly, there is a thistle rot. Fourthly, there is a breaking out between hair and hoof, and a stone bruise. These are easily cured, and caused by the run. There is one worse than all—foot distemper. This disease is contagious as scab, and one sheep having it will give the foot rot to a whole flock. You will see this disease on sheep grazing on the soundest land. There is nothing so natural for sheep as dry ridgy country. Notwithstanding the elevation or the soundness of the country, still the sheep are lame. And why? They have taken this disease from travelling sheep, or from some of those picked up or possibly from some that have been bought. Some squatters may laugh at the idea that foot rot is contagious, but I tell them it is, and that it is so as much as scab. Sheep with this description of foot rot will leave it on a run by walking through it, while scabby sheep will not leave the scab insect unless they rub themselves against a stump or a tree. Thus the disease is more easily caught from distempered sheep than scab is. If any person who is troubled with foot distemper among his sheep will enquire, he will find out that the origin of it on his run was from travelling sheep or sheep he bought. This disease cannot be got rid of unless it is thoroughly eradicated; it will remain for years until it is properly put down. Regarding inward diseases—such as the fluke, rot, the wet rot, dry rot, Cumberland disease, &c.—all are caused by the run which they are grazing on, and all can be prevented by the overseer if he knows his business. It is the duty of an overseer to be able to discern, from the appearance of his sheep, whether they are improving or not. If not, let him change them at once; and particularly on any runs that those inward diseases appear the sheep ought at once to be changed, and sheep never be allowed on such runs again, as they are not fit for them. In the old country you will find a grazing farm that will be good for sheep, yet bad for cattle; and another good for cattle, but bad for sheep. You will get another that is good for ewes and lambs, but bad for wethers; and one good for wethers, yet bad for ewes and lambs. Then you will get another that is fit for nothing but raising young stock. At home farmers know the capabilities of the land; they will not put any stock to graze upon it but the kind that will feed best. Here, on the contrary, the sheep are too often where the cattle should be, and cattle where sheep ought to be kept. The manner in which some overseers feed their flocks is amusing. Frequently any man that can count sheep is considered first-class. The origin of scab is caused by poverty, cold, and wet, but the strongest sheep in the flock will take it afterwards. I consider it is too bad to destroy any animals that can be cured.

THUNDERBOLT'S MATE.—On Saturday and Monday (says the *Armidale Express*) William Taverner, already under committal for aiding Thunderbolt to rob the Moonby store, was committed, in the Armidale gaol, on two charges of mail robbery. While in the lock-up last week, Taverner loosened and replaced some of the slabs in his cell one night, and had he been allowed to add another night's work to it he might have escaped. But constable Rafferty, in the morning, noticed dust on the floor, and on examining the walls discovered the prisoner's intention.

MISSING LADY.—The *Armidale Express* is informed that on Sunday evening, 7th instant, Miss Squire, a governess, who lately arrived at Aberfoil, from the Hunter district, said she was going to take a walk on the creek, and requested another person on the station to come down with the children to her. This was done in a short time, but Miss Squire could not be found. The station hands, assisted by blacks, have since been searching for her, but up to Friday apparently without avail. Some police have also been sent to Aberfoil, to aid in the search.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SCHAEFFER.—Schaeffer, the traveller, has not only outlived his reputation (observes the Melbourne *Argus*), but thinks he has become sick of life altogether, so he made pretence to destroy himself on Wednesday. On his return from his excursion in New Zealand he appears to have been in a very pitiable condition, and, after sleeping out one or two nights, was afforded shelter by Mr. Mueller, of the Argus Hotel, who compassionated his situation. Since that time he has continued to live with his charitable countryman, but, although treated with the utmost kindness, he was always low-spirited about his reverses. Yesterday morning, just after he had been called for breakfast, the report of a firearm was heard in his room, and it was found that he had shot himself with a small pistol, just above the left breast. His shirt was on fire, the flesh was burned and blackened with gunpowder, and he had every appearance of having inflicted upon himself considerable injury. He was removed to the hospital, where it was discovered that no ball had been lodged in the wound, and, as a consequence, the unfortunate little great man was handed over to the police for attempting to commit suicide. Schaeffer was able to walk into Court, but as he appeared to be very ill, and persisted that the pistol was loaded with ball, the magistrates remanded him till Monday, for medical examination.

THE RESULT OF SALTING QUARTZ.—The following amusing incident is related by the *Gympie Times*:—"That the process of saving gold in the operation of crushing is still in a very crude condition may be illustrated by brief reference to the following anecdote reported to me to be fact. It would appear that a few days ago a 'cute individual, desirous of selling his interest in a certain claim to advantage, resorted to the very dishonest means of salting the stone sent down to the mill. For this purpose he purchased four ounces of the precious ore, pulverised it, and shook it among the stuff to be reduced, but to his amazement the yield was only one ounce of gold! What greater proof of the inefficiency of the existing method of furnishing the miner with *quid pro quo*."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received at the port to-day were as follows:—

Brandy	£576 16 4
Gin	86 1 0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	3 17 10
Whisky	2 16 3
Rum	516 10 0
Wine	85 7 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	47 10 0
Tobacco and snuff	138 16 0
Tea	61 7 6
Coffee and chicory	35 9 4
Sugar, unrefined	12 11 4
Hops	88 14 8
Pilotage	39 18 8
Dues	6 0 0
Ad valorem	628 15 2
Total	£2330 11 1

The import markets have not undergone any change to day, and, as is usual when the mail is due, the demand has slackened. Private telegrams per Avoca confirm the satisfactory intelligence announced in the English mail message respecting the state of the wool market. Such news cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on all branches of trade.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's auction sale this morning attracted a good attendance, and some articles induced brisk competition. A fine sample of yellow counter sugar, from Bell's plantation, Port Macquarie, brought £36 5s.; caustic soda, £18; resin, £13; Ledger's pint pickles, 7s. 7d.; assorted sauces, 7s. 2d.; 1-lb. jams, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 3d.; drums red herrings, 16s.; and other goods at full market prices. The barque Lady Franklin was also disposed of for £800 cash.

The effects of the late drought caused great inconvenience to the gold miners throughout the colony, and to this drawback is attributable the decreased yield of gold for last month. The falling-off is not, however, so large as might have been expected, and will probably be compensated for by an increase during the current month. The quantity received by the various escorts during the past month amounted to 20,412 oz., of which 12,364 oz were from the Western districts, 6263 from the Southern, and 1885 from the Northern. The quantities received during the corresponding month of last year were:—Western, 12,818; Southern, 7167; Northern, 2165: total, 22,150 oz.

Gold to the amount of 23,747 oz. was received for coinage, and 106,000 sovereigns were issued at the Sydney Branch Mint during the month ending 31st ultimo.

The adjourned meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange, this day, when nearly the whole of the members were present; Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair. The subject of a proposed uniform tariff and Customs union for the Australian colonies was further considered, and, after a very lengthy discussion, a resolution was carried confirming that passed at the meeting of the committee on the 1st December last. The secretary was instructed to convene a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber for Monday, the 1st March, at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider resolutions to be then proposed upon this subject.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones will offer by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, to-morrow, Wednesday, at noon, the Narrandra Station, in the Murrumbidgee district, with 36,800 sheep and 100 head cattle.

Our Dunedin dates are to the 5th instant. The *Otago Daily Times* of that date reports of the markets:—

Improvement in the import markets is tardy, and though business is not altogether dull, anticipations as to increased activity in trade have not yet been realised. In breadstuffs we have no sales to refer to, except parcels of flour for current requirements; there are no alterations in prices, millers furnishing quotations for flour as last noted, and really good parcels of wheats being still worth 6s to 6s 3d. There is again some inquiry for oats for shipment at 2s 9d. Some lots are said to have changed hands at this figure, and probably larger transactions will take place during the next few days. In miscellaneous goods we hear of moderate lines of kerosene (Comen's) at 2s 2d in bond, and of candles at 11½d; of Hennessy's case brandies at 28s 6d; and new hops at a price not named. There has been a fair business done in new congous (Mary's), and a clearing parcel of last season's (Pfeil and other brands)—all at well-maintained rates. An active demand exists for sugars, the holders of some descriptions obtaining almost their own prices. By auction there has been nothing doing.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Friday states—

An exceedingly quiet day has been passed in the import markets and as regards general trade little can be reported in the way of sales, although, some degree of feeling continues to prevail in favour of articles likely to be affected by the incoming mail, which may yet lead to business. Flour is in fair trade request at £12 to £12 5s. A good demand for wheat is reported at 5s 4d to 5s 5d, but as holders ask 5s 6d, a price which millers steadily refuse to give, the day has passed without any transactions to refer to. Feeding grains have been forced more into notice; maize has been more freely disposed of at 4s 11d to 5s. Oats are likewise said to have found buyers at 4s 2d to 4s 3d on terms. There is no barley offering. Teas are not marked by much animation. Trade parcels of good medium congous have been placed at 1s 9d. We also hear of a line of fine congous, an early shipment, equal to 200 chests, having changed hands on terms withheld. Sugars are very steady, at the advanced price now required. A shipment of crushed loaf was sold at up to £49. Middling white Mauritius brewing crystals were quitted at £43 10s, and a line of yellow sugar was taken up at £38 10s. Sales of Varey's hams are reported at 13½d. Candles meet with a good deal of notice, and inquiries have been exceedingly numerous; but, beyond the operation already reported, no actual sale has been made public. Fine tens tobaccoes are in request, and sales of Venus and Two Seas have been made at improved rates. A parcel of ten tons of sheepwash was disposed of at 3½d. Kerosene oil still commands attention; a considerable shipment of Downer's has been sold in parcels at 2s 1d. Under the hammer, the French salt, per Asie, met with a purchaser at £145 for the entire shipment of 174 tons. This description of salt is not suited for this market. A very brisk inquiry is maintained for bulk stout, and in the absence of spot parcels, a shipment of Whitbread's, the first of the new season, has been sold, to arrive, at £6 17s 6d to £7.

We have Brisbane papers to the 13th. The *Courier* of that day reports:—

The past has been a quiet week in business matters, though there is a steady trade doing. The break up of the drought has not as yet produced much effect on trade, but shortly we may look for increased activity in the supply of country orders. In flour there has been more activity than has been felt for some weeks past. Most consumers have been very cautious, and have only taken such supplies as they absolutely required, under the impression that the market would fall still lower. The news received by telegram during the week of an improvement in the Adelaide market for breadstuffs, however, seems to have given an impetus to the demand, and large sales have been effected. One holder has cleared out at slightly improved rates. Almost the only stock on hand is the cargo of the Fairy Rock, from Adelaide. The quotation now given for Hart's flour, in trade parcels, is £14 per ton. Bran is in moderate request, and though the supplies are not large, they are sufficient for the requirements; £8 to £8 10s is the current rate. Sugars are attracting some attention, and the advance which has lately taken place in the Southern colonies in consequence of the short supplies from Mauritius is now affecting our markets. Several parcels have been sold at prices which show an improvement of about 10s to 20s per ton. Good yellows fetch £36 10s to £37; browns, £34 10s to £35, and rations from £30 to £31 per ton. The quantities of Queensland sugars offering are very small, but fetch full rates. Teas are coming forward in large quantities, the markets in Sydney and Melbourne being favourable to importers. Here, too, prices show a decline, though in many cases the low quality of the samples would sufficiently account for low rates. The better class of teas are scarce, but share in the general depression. Throughout the season the teas imported to the colonies have been of a lower class than those of the previous season. In spirits there has been no stir, and though prices are maintained, the demands for the most part have been for trade requirements. Brandies, Martell's and Hennessy's, in parcels of quarters and hogsheads, are worth about 8s 3d to 8s 6d. There is a fair demand for geneva, at 14s to 14s 6d. Rum is quiet, and trade lots bring from 4s 3d to 4s 6d. In whisky there is little or nothing doing, nor can improvement be looked for until winter sets in. There is a fair steady trade in old tom, at current rates. Bulk ale is quiet, the stock being large in proportion to the consumption. Marion's still maintains a top price, and sells at £7 10s to £7 15s; and Bass' and Allsopps' also fetch good prices, the state of the market considered. Bottled beer is in fair request, but without change in price. A shipment of Tennent's is to hand by the Odalisk, from Liverpool. There is a good trade demand for oilmen's stores generally, particularly for pickles, salad oils, bottled fruits, &c. Sardines are in request, and now that Lent has commenced, salt fish is more inquired for. A shipment of ling just arrived from Sydney was cleared out at 5d. A new brand of Adelaide jams has been introduced—Murray and Son's, Craiglie jams. They are spoken highly of, and are said to be manufactured by steam—in 2 lb. tins. They are quoted at 14s to 15s. Jams, Adelaide and Hobart Town, are quoted at 8s 6d to 8s 9d per dozen. Tobaccos are quiet. Tens are quoted at 10d to 1s 3d, according to quality. The sale of a line of 10 boxes at 10d is reported. Twist varies from 1s to 1s 6d. Maize has again given way in price, and is now quoted at 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel. The local crop is now coming to hand. There is an improving demand for oats and barley for planting purposes. Onions are scarce, and the market is quite bare of good samples. Potatoes are coming forward from Sydney by each steamer, and are readily disposed of at £6 10s to £7 per ton. The price, however, fluctuated from 10s to 20s per ton during the week.

From Melbourne we have files to the 13th instant. The *Argus* of that date gives the following state of the import market:—

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the import markets. In breadstuffs we observe an appearance of more trade. Several parcels of flour have been taken up by the dealers in addition to the ordinary demand experienced for trade requirements, at from £11 15s to £12 5s. A shipment of Moyne Mills flour has just been received by the Mary Grant. This is the first parcel of this mark to hand since this mill has been reopened under the new management. The quality is fully up to most of the country brands sent in to this market, and should the manufacture be kept on a par with the present shipment as to quality, a ready sale will be found for all that comes forward. The shipment was sold, to land, at close on £12. Wheat is disposed of at 5s 3d to 5s 5d. Feeding grains attract more notice. We hear of a line of 7000 bushels of Tasmanian oats having been taken up, on terms withheld. New Zealand have been disposed of at 4s 1½d. Maize is quitted at 4s 11d to 5s. Fine teas are being moved off freely at very full figures. The balance of the Tekil's cargo, about 900 packages, and about 500 chests, a transhipment from another colony, are amongst the sales reported. Stocks of fine congous are now getting into somewhat narrow compass. We note an export inquiry for sugar; a considerable parcel, Java and Mauritius, has been sold for shipment, at prices ranging from £37 15s for yellow grainy, to £39 for yellowish crystals. Candles still meet with a good deal of inquiry, but though no actual sales are reported, business is pending, buyers and sellers being at very close quarters. A parcel of 1 lb. salmon was cleared off at 14s 9d, and 700 cases of sardines, halves and quarters, changed hands at full prices. In tobaccos, we hear of sales, privately, of good half-pounds at 11d. Under the hammer, some 399 packages were quitted—tens realised 7½d, half-pounds (faulty) brought 6d to 7½d; pounds, 11½d.; and half-pounds, 9d to 10½d. No. 8 fencing-wire has been got rid of at £15 5s to £15 10s. In liquids, we learn of the sale of seventy-five quarters Hennessy's brandy, in parcels, at 7s 9d. In metals, transactions have come under our notice. An invoice of fifty tons rails, to land, has been placed, and the sale of another parcel of fifty tons was on the point of being closed for; the prices realised are said not to be very satisfactory. The sale of the schooner Prosperity to Messrs. Spence, Brothers, and Co., of this city, has been effected at £1800.

We have our files from Hobart Town to the 10th instant. The *Mercury* has the following report as to the state of the markets:—

Business during the day has been very dull, and we have no change to note in prices. The gold news has been the great excitement of the day, but it is received in commercial circles with a good deal of incredulity. We quote prices as under:—Flour, £12 to £13 per ton; wheat, 5s to 5s 3d per bushel; oats, from 2s 9d to 3s ditto, and for seed 3s 6d ditto; Cape barley is quoted at from 3s 6d to 4s ditto; peas and beans, from 4s to 4s 6d ditto. Butter of good quality continues in demand, but that in the market is of very various value; quotations range from 10d to 1s 3d per lb. Bacon is quoted at from 5½d to 6d per lb., and hams at about 8d to 9d.

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

THE Parliament of the sister colony was opened, with the usual formalities, on Thursday, 11th instant, when the subjoined "Speech" was read by his Excellency the Governor:—

"Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"I have called you together for the transaction of business as early as the preparation of the measures to be submitted to you would allow.

"During the recess considerable retrenchments have been effected, thereby rendering available a larger proportion of the revenue for works of public utility.

"The works already undertaken for water supply have been a subject of anxious consideration and careful scrutiny. An investigation into their condition, method, and cost of construction, has been instituted by my advisers. The result of the inquiry, so far as it has proceeded, will be laid before you. Further investigation is necessary, but meanwhile there exists no reason for delaying the completion of these important works.

"The successful issue in the colony of the loan for the construction of public works is highly satisfactory. There can be no better proof of confidence in the resources and credit of the country, as well as in the scheme to which the money is to be applied, and of the growing wealth and prosperity of the people. The debentures issued under the authority of the enactment of last session, for raising a loan for railway purposes, have been transmitted to London, and there is reason to hope that the negotiation will be successful.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country. The harvest is abundant, the yield of gold is increasing, the financial and commercial condition of the colony is sound, and there are undoubted indications of industrial progress.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"The Estimates for the year will be submitted to you. They have been prepared after a careful reconstruction of departments, with a view of diminishing the expenditure thereon without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

"Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"Further legislation for the control and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown is necessary. A measure will be laid before you for the purpose of extending the beneficial operation of the existing laws in so far as they relate to agricultural settlement and for determining the conditions of pastoral occupation.

"You will be invited to consider the question of communication with Europe by the establishment of a postal and passenger service via the Cape of Good Hope, which will be an important element for your consideration in connexion with the immigration regulations to be laid before you when the necessary information shall have been obtained from the agent-general.

"Measures will be submitted for the inspection of mines, and the enforcement of due care in mining operations; for amendment of the laws relating to mining companies and mining property, whereby the regulations under which auriferous lands may be acquired shall be simplified; for effecting better arrangements for defraying the cost of draining quartz reefs, and for legalising contracts between miners and the holders of private property.

"Experience in the working of municipal institutions, which have conduced so greatly to our social progress, has shown the direction in which they may be amended and improved. Your attention will be directed to measures for an amendment of the laws relating to local government.

"A laudable disposition has been shown by some districts to prosecute for themselves remunerative public works. You will, I am sure, readily afford every facility for the development of local enterprise and the encouragement of a spirit of self-reliance. A measure with this intention will be submitted to you, for enabling local bodies to undertake such works with the assistance of the State.

"Bills will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law of insolvency, for conferring upon County Courts a limited equitable and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for the amendment of the criminal law, for the collection of Crown fees by stamps, for imposing a succession and probate duty, and for the regulation of the police force.

"A measure for the amendment of the Wines, Beer, and Spirits Sale Statute, 1864, will be submitted to you.

"You will also be invited to amend the laws relating to diseases in animals, impounding, fencing, and abattoirs.

"I trust that your deliberations may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the permanent prosperity and happiness of the people."

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

EMU CREEK.—The *Mining Record* of the 13th reports:—We are glad that we can now congratulate the public on there being an abundant supply of water for crushing and washing purposes. On Sunday evening last heavy black clouds gathered over Grenfell, and a light rain began to fall. This kind of thing had happened so often during the summer—the rain and clouds passing away in a very brief space of time—that we scarcely hoped for any good result as to a supply of the precious fluid. During the night, however, a severe storm of thunder and lightning came on, and towards the morning of Monday very heavy rain fell—such a shower as had not been seen at Grenfell for over a year. By 9 o'clock on Monday morning, in the place of the dry dams with their unsightly caked mud and sand bottoms, sheets of water could be seen dotted here and there around the town. It was a pleasant sight after the wretched appearance of the place for some months previous; and was made more pleasant by the thought that those sheets of water meant large cakes of retorted gold, increased business, and general prosperity. The dams at the various machines stood the sudden pressure, as a whole, very well; the only one giving way that we heard of being the big reservoir, known as the Company's. When we visited the locality at 9 o'clock on Monday, we found that the rush of water had made a breach right through the centre of the embankment, cutting a road for itself some twenty feet in width. The water had only reached about half-way up the bank, and had evidently forced the earth away at the place where, it will be remembered, a wooden pipe had been placed when the dam was first constructed. About thirty men were at once set to work to place bags of sand at the mouth of the cutting and fill in earth, and by the evening the damage was tolerably well repaired. The rain had however, cleared off, and there was only a quantity of water in the dam for some three months for one machine. The lower dams at the Brundah were, however, quite full. On Wednesday morning early another heavy shower fell, but of very short duration; and again yesterday (Friday) a steady winter-like rain set in, which continued nearly all day, and must have completely filled all the dams to overflowing. At the Seven-mile we hear all the dams are full, and there is great activity among the miners, as great expectations are entertained that much of the ground will turn out payable.

BURRANGONG.—The correspondent of the *Mining Record* writes on the 10th instant:—In mining there is nothing new to report. Our little Pioneer machine has again been got into working order. It is at present employed on stone from a reef at the Seven-mile, Bathurst Road. This reef, the discovery of which I reported in November last, and which is more than three feet in width, promises to turn out payable. Up to Monday last 12 tons had been crushed, from which 28 oz. 15 dwts. of amalgam has been obtained. This amount does not include any gold taken from under the stampers, it is merely the result of a rough cleaning down of the tables. The Chance Gully reef still looks well, and the Pioneer will commence on a few hundred tons of stone, as soon as the lot from the Seven-mile is finished. Should it prove payable, and I think there is very little doubt but it will, we shall want more crushing power; in fact, we want more as it is, for the Stoney Creek reef is not only holding its own, but steadily improving.

JOHN G. COHEN begs to direct attention to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock, of invoice of N. Joseph's noted boots and shoes.—ADV.

ADELAIDE DUKE'S DAY RACES.

THE following are the weights for the Flying Handicap Hurdles, and Duke of Edinburgh Stakes, to be run for on Friday next, on the old Adelaide course:—

FLYING HANDICAP.

	st.	lb.
Crusader, b h, 5 years	9	2
Collingrove, g h, 6 years	9	0
Stag, br g, aged	8	11
Corsair (Baker's), b h, 4 years	8	6
Ringleader, b h, 5 years	8	4
King Tom, bk g, aged	7	13
Fly, b f, 4 years	7	9
Centurion, b c, 3 years	7	8
Nar-Nar-Goon, b g, 4 years	6	12
Summersides, b f, 3 years	6	12

HURDLES (HANDICAP).

	st.	lb.
Lightfoot, b g, aged	10	10
Unknown, br g, aged	10	6
Dominick, g g, aged	10	6
Sir Dominick, b h, 4 years	9	12
Monk, br g, 5 years	9	0
Whitefoot, b g, 5 years	8	10
Booleroo Tommy, b g, aged	8	4

DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES.

	st.	lb.
Lapdog, br g, 4 years	9	2
Crusader, b h, 5 years	8	5
Corsair (Adcock's), b g, 6 years	8	2
Cupbearer, b g, aged	8	0
Lady Manners Sutton, b m, 5 years	7	12
Midnight, b m, 6 years	7	12
Darkie, br g, 6 years	7	11
Cedric, c g, aged	7	11
Chowilla, b m, aged	7	8
Corsair (Baker's), b h, 4 years	7	7
Sugarplum, br g, 5 years	7	5
Medora, b m, 5 years	7	4
Bolero, b g, 5 years	7	4
Darra, b m, 4 years	7	1
Centurion, b c, 3 years	7	0
Summersides, b f, 3 years	6	3

The hon. secretary has fixed the following notice at the Globe, at the foot of the above list of weights:—"The following entries are said to have been posted on February 4, but have not come to hand. These will be received if satisfactory evidence is produced:—Flying Handicap: Mickey Free, Night Hawk. Duke of Edinburgh Stakes: Mickey Free."

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THIS morning a messenger came in from Red Head, and reported the body of a man washed ashore. On visiting the spot, we found the body of a middle-aged man, rather stout, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark hair, small hands and feet; his features perfectly unrecognisable; face fearfully disfigured, skull fractured, and body badly bruised. Some men had carried the body up high on the beach, where it lay covered over with sea-weed; there was not a particle of clothing on it. The police had a shell constructed and sent out for the remains. The place where the body came ashore is known as Harper's, some three miles from Red Head. Not a vestige of wreck could be seen in the vicinity. We afterwards visited the Nine Mile Beach, and just under Big Red Head discovered floating portions of a wreck—the foreyard painted black; the foretopsail yards, and crosstrees, painted white; apparently belonging to a schooner or brig; these were lying about twenty yards from the shore, seemingly in deep water, and between two massive rocks. The yard had studding-sail, boom irons, &c. Having fastened up our horses, we scrambled along the rocks and immense boulders, all of which were more or less intersected with portions of old and recent wrecks; but not a vestige was found that would lead to the discovery of the name of the ill-fated vessel so close to shore. A small ketch was wrecked some few days since, in the immediate vicinity, which may account for portions of new wreck lying wedged in amongst the rocks. A piece of a boat, painted black, copper-fastened, and a deck scupper or bass broom, were picked up, but nothing that would afford any clue as to what vessel they formerly belonged. It is the intention of Captain Allen, harbour-master, should the weather prove favourable, to take one of the steamers round in the morning and endeavour to approach the wreck by means of a small boat, when we may be able to discover what ill-fated vessel it can be. The Messenger is said to be a ketch, or fore-and-aft schooner; it is therefore impossible to be that vessel; but the probabilities are the Messenger foundered some short distance off Nobby's, as the flow, &c., was washed up the breakwater beach, and it is impossible they could have drifted a distance of 10 miles. However, the boat picked up is generally believed to have belonged to the Messenger.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

FROM Brisbane we have papers to the 13th instant.

At the Water Police Court, on Friday, the case of the Ramsey again came on. The *Courier* reports that Dr. Michael D. Lavin, late surgeon-superintendent of the vessel, was charged by Captain Weeks with having attempted to persuade a seaman named James Smith to desert from the ship, who was called for the defence, and stated that he remembered the night the ship anchored in Moreton Bay; about a quarter or half past 11 o'clock on that night he had a conversation with Dr. Lavin about the forecastle where the men were living; witness had a cold, and the doctor spoke to him about it; the doctor did not advise him to "slope, and that he (the doctor) would try and get him his money," but he said that if the witness "could manage to get clear of the ship any way at all, he (the doctor) would do his best to try and get him his wages;" during the time the doctor was talking to the witness he was rattling money in his pocket, but gave him none; witness left the ship later the same night. Mr. Paul addressed the Bench for the defence, and Mr. Garrick replied. Mr. Thornton, the Water Police Magistrate, stated that he considered the offence fully proved; he would fine the defendant £10, the highest penalty allowed by law; and he thought that if a higher penalty had been allowed he would have inflicted it, considering the relative positions of the parties. It was part of the defendant's duty, as doctor of the ship, to assist the captain in maintaining discipline, which unfortunately did not appear to have been the case in the present instance; he would inflict the highest penalty, £10, to be recovered by distress if not paid within a week; and in default of sufficient distress, he sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in Brisbane gaol. The £10 he awarded to the captain.

The *Express* says we have had an opportunity of comparing coarse Moreton Bay salt with Adelaide salt. The Moreton Bay was considerably superior to the other in strength; and there was wanting in it a bitterness of taste which was noticeable in the "foreign" article, due, probably, to overboiling. The Moreton Bay salt is coming very much into use.

A difference of opinion (says the *Courier*) has lately arisen between the committee of the Union Club and Mr. Michael Deniehy, the provedore of that institution. This culminated yesterday, and seemed to threaten very serious results. It appears that Mr. Deniehy, being of a trusting disposition, has suffered some members of the club to get heavily into his debt, and cannot persuade them to pay him. He wishes the committee to become accountable for these debts, but they naturally object, and a good deal of unpleasant feeling has been the consequence. Yesterday afternoon the members of the club found the doors closed, and entrance denied them. Mr. Rawlins, Registrar-General, attempted to reconnoitre the interior of the fortress through a broken window-pane, but received a severe shock at finding a gun presented at his head by Mr. Deniehy. Mr. Rawlins retired on his centre, and swore an information against Mr. Deniehy. The police arrived soon after, and having forced the postern gate, compelled the garrison to surrender unconditionally. Mr. Deniehy was disarmed, and will appear at the police-court this morning. When an entrance was effected, it was found that the commissariat of the garrison had been reduced to a very low state, there not being even as much pale brandy left as would enable the victorious army to celebrate the event in a nobbler all round.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.

THE *Otago Daily Times* of the 5th February gives the following particulars with regard to the capture of the Nukumaru and Tito Kowaru pas:—

Wellington, February 4.—Captain Finnamore has just arrived with despatches for the Government. They state that the pa at Nukumaru was taken by the colonial troops on the morning of the 2nd instant. The enemy evacuated it as the troops advanced, and retreated towards the river Waitotara. The cavalry and natives are in full pursuit, and close upon them. The pa is reported to be exceedingly strong, and the defences of the most complete description. It was shelled on the 1st and 2nd, apparently with great effect, and Tito Kowaru evidently made off in consequence. No bodies of the enemy have yet been found. Our loss was one wounded.

COLONEL WHITMORE'S DESPATCH.

"Tito Kowaru Pa, February 3.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that this pa has fallen into the hands of the colonial forces under my command, the enemy having, during the night and early morning, retreated towards the Waitotara River. I arrived before the place and opened my attack yesterday, but from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact features of the ground, could not invest it before dark. This morning, however, I should have done so, and, indeed, had already given directions with that object, when some scouts discovered that the enemy was in very small force inside. I therefore directed an advance to be made, but the enemy's rear-guard evacuated it before we could overtake them. The pa is exceedingly strong, and as Tito Kowaru must have had plentiful supplies in it, it is difficult to imagine any reason except fear for his abandoning it. His preparations for defence were of the most complete description. There was no gateway, but holes were left underneath the palisade. I shelled the pa with apparently some effect both yesterday at daylight and this morning, and it is possible that Tito Kowaru left his defences, and made off, because they did not protect his men from that kind of fire. The pa is a formidable place, and I am satisfied that with so much at stake I should not have been justified in attempting to take it in any other way than that which I followed. No troops in the world could have hewn their way through the double row of strong palisades, backed by rifle-pits, and flanked by a two-storeyed erection—such as that constructed in this fortification, and defended by excellent shots and desperate men. Though as yet no bodies have been found, I have been shown the traces of blood in several spots in and around the work. My own loss, owing to the cover of the trenches, and in spite of the well-directed fire of the enemy, only amounts to one man wounded. The enemy is in full retreat, followed by the cavalry and the friendly natives, and as soon as possible the whole force will cross the Waitotara on his trail. The men are in excellent spirits, and evidently delighted with their success; while I am assured that Tito Kowaru will lose both in prestige and in followers by his failure to carry out his boastful promise, as there has been no real or serious fighting. I think it out of place to mention individuals, and therefore confine myself to the acknowledgment of the cheerful co-operation I have received from all ranks and corps throughout the past operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Gorton, however, whose particular duties are not altered by the resistance of the enemy, does deserve that I should specially record the great assistance I have derived from his zealous personal exertions and excellent arrangements. I trust the Government will be satisfied with this success, which, though less complete than I could have wished, has, I trust, regained possession of the Waitotara Block, and removed the scene of operations farther from the settled districts. I forward this despatch by Captain Finnimore, commanding the Wanganui Cavalry, in recognition of the willing and zealous services of his corps during the late critical circumstances of the district. I commend this officer to your kind protection.—G. S. WHITMORE."

The Governor, on reading this despatch, wrote across it, "Read with great satisfaction.—G. F. BOWEN."

General Chute, Commodore Lambert, Colonel Page, and Dr. Grace, left in the Blanche, to-day, for Wanganui.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the aldermen (pursuant to summons issued by the Council clerk) was held at the Council-chambers, on Friday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the current year. The declarations of office of Messrs. Booth, Mullens, and Robinson, the newly-elected aldermen, were laid upon the table. The aldermen present were Messrs. Booth, Elliott, M'Beath, Marshall, Mossman, Mullens, Perdriau, Robinson, and Vale. Alderman Elliott moved,—"That Alderman Robinson be elected mayor for the current year." Alderman Booth seconded. On the question being put by the Council-clerk, it was carried unanimously. The Mayor returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and expressed a wish that the same unanimity and good feeling that now existed in the Council might long continue. He would do all he could to carry out faithfully and impartially the duties of the office to which he had been elected, and hoped that at the expiration of his term of office he should have, in the conducting of the business of the Council, given the satisfaction he desired.

WAVERLEY.—A meeting of this council was held at the Chambers, Waverley-street, on Monday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of electing the Mayor for the now current municipal year. The following members were present, viz., Aldermen W. Cary, W. Henderson, D. Fletcher, S. Dickson, Walter Smith, J. Macpherson, L. Baglin, R. Yeend. The declarations of acceptance of office taken by the newly-elected aldermen—Messrs Fletcher, Smith, and Yeend—and records of the late annual election were laid upon the table by the returning-officer (Mr. S. Dickson). The chair for the purpose of this meeting having been taken by the council clerk, it was moved by Alderman W. Smith, and seconded by Alderman T. Gregan,—"That Alderman R. Yeend be elected Mayor for current year," thereupon Alderman W. Henderson moved, seconded by Alderman L. Baglin,—"That Alderman Stephen Dickson be elected Mayor of this borough for the municipal year 1869-70." Question put and the amendment carried. Alderman Dickson returned thanks for the honour conferred, and the council shortly after separated.

WATERLOO.—The Mayor, Mr. James Wilcox, announced yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, that the result of the election for an Alderman for the Eastern Ward, in place of Mr. John Geddes, resigned, was as follows:—Mr. Thomas Barber Goldfinch, 91 votes, and Mr. Edward John Hawkesley, 27 votes. Mr. Wilcox then declared Mr. Goldfinch duly elected.

ST. LEONARDS.—A meeting of the aldermen, convened by the Council Clerk, took place at the Council Chambers, at half-past 7 p.m. on the 12th instant. Present:—Aldermen Blue, Cook, Charlton, Ward, Woolcott, Clark, Davis, and Tunks. Alderman Blue took the chair. Alderman Ward proposed the election of Alderman Tunks as Mayor. Seconded by Alderman Davis, and carried unanimously. Alderman Tunks then returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The meeting then separated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep; at their Warehouse, at half-past 2, Wool, Tallow.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat and Store Ewes; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2, Colts and Fillies.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—On the Ground, 164, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Cows, Horses, Harness, Cart, Cans, Furniture, Goodwill of Milk Business, &c.

C. A. SCRIVENER.—At Byrne's Yards, Campbelltown, at 11, Sheep and Cattle.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 2, Wines, Spirits, Treacle, Tobacco, Piping, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

R. G. VALLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Drapery, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11, Teas, Sugars, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Hops, Confectionery, Ale, Porter, Blacking, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, English Furniture.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At their Rooms, at 12, Stations, with Sheep and Cattle, in the Murrumbidgee district.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

THE DROUGHT—ITS CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is a trite but true saying—"God helps those who help themselves." I ask, have the people of this colony the power to help themselves, and avert for time to come a considerable portion of the dreadful consequences entailed through drought? I think they have the power, but lack the will; and now I will endeavour to point out in what manner it may be done, by the judicious expenditure of capital in forming reservoirs and lakes for storing up the rain waters. It may not be out of place to mention that the first care of ancient Governments was to provide water to a great extent for purposes of irrigation. And what would the countries of Turkey, India, and China be without it? Mere barren, uninhabited wastes.

With reference to the loss sustained by the colony this season through the destruction of animal life and the loss of increase that would otherwise have accrued from year to year,—has anyone thought of it? Am I far wrong in computing the number of sheep at two millions, destroyed by thirst and starvation? And now that the rains have set in, the sheep, through debility, will die much faster from cold than they did before from thirst. Am I not within bounds when I base my calculation of the yearly increase on sheep-farming at one-third? Under this hypothesis, what magnitude will the loss assume in twenty years? I find it to reach the enormous number of 630,668,874 sheep; or, in money value, at 4s. per head, £127,333,732 sterling. Again, how does the case stand with cattle, under the same circumstances? They, being the stronger animal of the two, will resist the ravages of thirst, hunger, and disease, brought on through the change of seasons, in a much greater degree, and the proportionate loss will be much less. To be within the mark, I will compute the number of cattle destroyed at 200,000 head, and the yearly increase at 20 per cent. per annum. What does it sum up to in twenty years? Why, the large number of 8,934,665 head; or in money, value at 30s. each, the sum of £13,401,097 sterling. The aggregate of these two items of production alone run up to the enormous sum of £140,734,829 sterling in twenty years.

There are also many other sources of loss entailed on the squatter, the farmer, the gold-digger, and many other industrial pursuits that might be included, and would materially swell the amount, all of which might be greatly relieved were the rainfall judiciously stored. Another great advantage to the country would accrue in preventing or greatly modifying the disastrous effects of floods, by checking the rapid flow of the rain waters in their course to the sea. I think the above is sufficiently startling to cause grave reflection among those who have the ruling power. Cannot a repetition of the above loss for all time to come be greatly alleviated by taking advantage of the thousands of positions that exist where narrow creeks and gullies form the exit for the rain waters which fall on numerous and extensive watersheds, whereby the formation of weirs and damming up narrow gorges, immense reservoirs and lakes would be formed, that would never become dry, no matter whether the drought was twice as severe as that which the colony has just experienced.

To do this effectually a large sum of money must be expended; it would be no child's play, as at least ten millions of pounds sterling would be required. Is it worth while to expend so large a sum, supposing that only one-third of one hundred and forty millions was to be saved in twenty years? But it must be borne in mind the loss above detailed is not the last the colony will have to contend with, but one of a cycle that may be looked for periodically, more or less, every year, the aggregate of loss being always on the increase.

By watering the back country the lands would be greatly increased in value, so much so that where one squattage now exists, three or four could be formed in its place, each one more productive than the original, thus producing such an increase of revenue that there would be little difficulty in repaying the loan, with the interest, in a short period of time, and the country would become permanently prosperous. Employment could be found for a largely increased population (as, without population no country can become great), and prosperity would reign, whereas at the present time the bulk of the population are struggling for an existence. The prosperity of America is largely owing to the great increase of her population every year by immigration, as the number who departed from Great Britain in 1867 for her shores was 195,953; while those who sailed for the Australian colonies and New Zealand were only 14,666 souls.

The Victorians have shown us how boldly they endeavour to develop the resources of their colony. Not only did they incur a debt of eight millions pounds sterling, with which to build the Ballarat and Echuca railroads, but they have now effected another loan of six millions sterling to make a railroad to the Ovens. Then why should we find any difficulty in borrowing ten millions sterling to be expended on extensive irrigation works, which would tend to promote permanent prosperity, and result in saving such enormous sums of money.

Supposing interest at the rate of six per cent. had to be paid for such a loan, and the repayment of principal and interest was fixed at nine per cent. per annum, in twenty years the whole could be repaid, leaving a surplus of £774,208 sterling. Could there be much hardship entailed upon the community in contracting a loan of this nature, where the results of its expenditure would be so beneficial to every one.

Such an expenditure could not be made without some individuals obtaining much greater advantages than others. The jealousies that would thus necessarily arise ought in no way to influence legislation, where the public weal is at stake.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. LEICESTER, M.E.

Sydney, 12th February.

BOROUGH OF COOK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The member hon. for East Sydney, Mr. Hart, in the Legislative Assembly on Friday last, is reported to have said during the debate on Mr. S. C. Brown's motion for £2000 compensation to the Borough of Cook, for loss sustained by the University and Colleges being exempted from taxation, that "the municipality for some years past has exacted £104 a-year for the purpose of making roads past the houses of the aldermen of this wretched municipality." Without saying anything of the peculiar structure of this statement, I beg to state that the honorable gentleman has travelled quite out of his road in making such an erroneous statement. As regards the conidtion of the borough in question, I challenge the honorable gentleman to point out any borough in the colony that can show as profitable return for the money expended, or whose roads taking everything into consideration are in a better condition.

With reference to the statement that certain sums of money are expended in making roads past the houses of the aldermen, I am at a loss to understand the honorable gentleman's meaning. Does he mean that there are to be no roads made past the houses of the aldermen, but that they are to be left unapproachable; or does he mean to insinuate that the revenue of the borough is entirely devoted to improving the condition of the roads leading past the houses of the aldermen. If the latter is the honorable gentlemen's meaning, I give his statement a most emphatic denial. I myself have expended £50 from my own purse in kerbing and flagging the road leading round my house.

The honorable gentleman has designated the borough as a "wretched municipality." Now I would like to know how that can affect the argument in any point. Does the honorable gentleman think that it is a less grievance to despoil a poor borough than a wealthy one? I say, and I am sure all conscientious persons will agree with me, that it is a great grievance to deprive a struggling borough of half its revenue, and requires immediate redress. The honorable gentleman has said that the borough of Cook is very small, but he does not know the facts of the case. When the people of Camperdown applied for the municipality of Cook to be proclaimed, the boundary they petitioned for was not granted, but a portion of it was formed into a separate municipality.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JAMES LARKIN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my letter of the 1st instant I promised to send you a condensed account of one or two practical lectures I delivered on the Richmond River on the subject of sugar culture and manufacture; and as I have no earthly object in view save the advancement and permanent prosperity of this my adopted country, I trust you may deem the matter of sufficient importance to merit publication. Having obtained, with incredible difficulty, some eight or nine gallons of raw juice from the several varieties of cane, which averaged, when mixed together, about 8¼ B., we lit the fire, in the open air, and brought the whole *to the boiling point* as rapidly as possible. When evidence of this was afforded by the cracking and doubling over of the thick head of scum, which had been gradually settling on the surface, the heat was promptly withdrawn, and the liquor allowed to settle. As this required about 20 minutes, I occupied the interval by describing the best mode of treating and preparing the land in order to secure a good heavy crop of rich juicy canes, insisting upon the necessity, in addition to a thorough turning up and pulverisation of the soil, of *deep planting*—that is to say, each hole in which a "top" or cutting is laid ought to be at least twelve inches deep, with a handful of lime underneath, and the whole covered with not more than two inches of soil, with a little dried grass, hay, or trash on the top to keep the ground cool and ward off the heat of the sun. The advantages of this plan are manifold. 1st. The canes, being well rooted, will not suffer so much from the summer heat or droughts, because of the greater degree of moisture underneath. 2ndly. The canes will be better able to stand erect and resist the effect of strong winds. 3rdly. They will rattoon more largely; and, 4thly, afford a greater number of subsequent crops than if planted more on the surface.

By this time the liquor in the boiler was perfectly quiet, and ready for further operations. As there was no tinsmith at hand, I had to make a skimmer from an old tin dish, perforating the bottom with a nail and hammer. It was only a make-shift, but it answered our purpose remarkably well. As the scum was being removed, I explained the grand importance of paying the most scrupulous attention to this part of the process, without which it is utterly impossible to make good, clean, wholesome sugar, for if the scum were allowed to boil, even for five minutes, it would diffuse itself through the contents of the boiler so thoroughly, that there was no plan known by which it could ever be effectually removed. *Boiling must never be permitted to take place until this mass of feculence be removed.* Allowing a short time for this point to get fixed on the minds of my attentive auditory, we proceeded to the next stage, that of "tempering." Unfortunately, the lime at hand was old and weak. Equal attention and judgment are required here, for the quality of the sugar will materially depend on the manner in which it is tempered, and hence the old custom of weighing out so many pounds of lime for so many hundred gallons of juice cannot be relied on as a safe guide, inasmuch as some canes possess more acidity than others, and the lime itself may possess a greater or a less degree of strength. To afford them, however, an almost infallible guide, with which there can be no danger of giving either too much, or not enough lime, I took a small strip of litmus paper from my pocket, made specially for this purpose by Mr. Watson, chemist, Brickfield Hill, Sydney, and dipped it into the boiler, when the clear blue colour of the paper was instantly changed to one of crimson, plainly indicating the presence of considerable acidity. This being held up and observed by all present, portions of lime mixed with water were strained into the boiler, and thoroughly diffused through the entire mass, till the original blue colour was regained, when we knew that the acidity was entirely neutralised, and the juice most accurately tempered. Knowing this to be a point in which multitudes, not only of amateur but professional boiler men, make great mistakes, I sent for a small portion of vinegar and placed another slip of litmus in it, and when the deep red colour appeared we poured in lime in greater quantity till we got back the bright blue, as in the case of the cane juice. That it was thoroughly understood and appreciated by my disciples was pretty evident from the hearty volley of cheers that rang through the air. This is, indeed, a most beautiful and delicate test, which the most inexperienced persons can employ with the certainty of having the juice correctly limed and free from acidity. The fire was now renewed and a foaming boil kept up for several hours, in spite of a violent storm of wind and rain that came on. During the greater part of this time, any scum that the heat forced to the surface was promptly removed. While the "cooking" was going forward, sundry directions were given as to the management of the young canes, such as keeping the weeds down, moulding at least twice, removing at certain periods of growth all dead leaves, technically termed "trashing," which, having fulfilled their functions as lungs to the parts of the cane on which they grew, were of no further use, except to keep down the grass, &c., and make manure by strewing them between the rows to rot. This should be done twice, the second time occurring about six or eight weeks before cutting the cane. On every estate in Jamaica this is the invariable custom. Its benefits are many. 1st. It gives back to the soil a considerable proportion of the elements abstracted from it in the growth of the cane—an essential matter in good farming. 2nd. It allows a free circulation of air and sunshine to play around the canes, so essential to their perfect maturity. 3rd. It prevents, at least to some degree, growth from the eyes after rain. 4th. It allows no wet rubbish to become packed around the lower joints, weakening their strength, and causing them to break; and, lastly, it causes the intermediate soil to become, in a few years, the richest in the field. But I would not recommend any one to denude the cane of its dry leaves in this country, till the cold and frost had disappeared. We need to modify the customs of other countries to the condition and requirements of New South Wales.

When the boiling liquor began to show bubbles on the surface, as large as good sized peaches, we knew that the process was drawing to a close. *Sugar can never be boiled till these bubbles make their appearance.* Having reduced the heat, the liquor was allowed to boil slowly till it showed signs of being fully "cooked." This was manifested by taking, from time to time, small portions between the finger and thumb, and when the string made by their separation broke in the middle, and the ends began to *twist up in a spiral manner* like little ringlets or cork screws, or when the drops from the skimmer jerked back quickly to the edge, we felt sure that the operation was complete. It was then poured into a suitable vessel and allowed to cool; next morning it was a mass of well-granulated sugar. So attentively did my hearers watch all these proceedings, that I am confident there are now 150 good sugar boilers on the Richmond River. The next day the same process was repeated higher up the river, at the saw mills, where Mr. Breckenridge afforded us every facility in his power. Having to start for home the day following, I could not pass the new sugar through the *tinpot model centrifugal*, but left ample instructions with Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Yabsley how to act, and the enclosed sample just received per post, made under great difficulty, is the result, which I think will convince the most incredulous that good sugar to any extent can be produced on the fertile banks of the Richmond River.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
EDWARD HOLLAND.

Port Macquarie, February 11.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Not having seen any notice in the *Herald* of the stoppage of the Currawang Copper Mines, I take the liberty of furnishing you with a few particulars, trusting you will insert the same.

There has been a great number of men of late looking for employment of any description in Goulburn, who state they have not received their wages from the Currawang Company for the months of December and January. One respectable-looking woman informed me that many families were bordering on starvation, and did not know where to get their next meal of food; some had sold their little articles of furniture to supply their most pressing wants, viz., a little flour. No store in Goulburn or at the mines will trust them a penny, although many a workman has upwards of £20 due to him by the company.

I do not believe that any Board of Directors living can be aware of the distressing condition of these poor people, or they would surely send them a couple of tons of flour and a little tea and sugar to be divided amongst them. If the directors cannot do something, it is full time that a public subscription be made in Goulburn and elsewhere to relieve the most distressed.

Believing the statement made by the woman and many others to be correct, you will oblige by calling public attention to the same and given this insertion in the *Herald*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
STOREKEEPER.

Goulburn, February 15.

A MAN ATTACKED IN HIS SLEEP BY A NATIVE CAT.—At North Wagga Wagga (says the *Express*), on the night of Wednesday, 10th instant, a man, who is in the employment of, and was that night sleeping in the mill occupied by, Messrs. W. and C. Hayes, whilst in the middle of a sound sleep was suddenly aroused by a sharp pricking pain in the neck. Startled and flurried as anyone naturally would be under such circumstances, he raised his hand to his neck and there grasped the writhing form of some furry animal. In a moment the sharpness of the pain in his neck subsided, as the animal released its hold with its teeth, but only to be succeeded by the fierce digging in of several sharp claws into his exposed neck, and a stinging sensation along the arm, as the infuriated little animal, which he had only caught by the hind quarters, bent down over his hand, and deeply buried amongst the sensitive muscles of the wrist its sharp rows of teeth. Not knowing what he had been attacked by, the terrified man sprang hurriedly from the bed, and in striking the animal from his wrist with the other hand, it dropped upon the floor and escaped in the darkness. Striking a match as soon as he could find one, he discovered his neck to be bleeding profusely, the animal, in its search for blood, having torn open one of the larger veins or arteries. The blood, small as was the aperture that had been made, rather spouted than ran out, and the pillows, the sheets, and the clothing of the victim of this singular attack were, in consequence, stained and bedabbled to such an extent as almost involuntarily to suggest the idea that an attempt at self-destruction had been made. With some considerable difficulty the bleeding in the neck was at length stanched, and then from the fur that had been torn off the animal, and dropped upon the bed and upon the floor, it appeared very clearly that the bold little blood-sucker could have been nothing less than a native cat. It is supposed that the cat, urged by the pangs of hunger, and despising the vegetable diet alone to be procured in the mill, had been unable to resist the opportunity thus afforded it of obtaining a congenial meal, and conquering its fear, had endeavoured to satisfy the cravings of its sanguinary appetite by a prolonged draught from the exposed and throbbing veins of the sleeping man.

HOW MEN ARE CAPTURED IN THE BUSH.—On Wednesday night last (says the *Wagga Wagga Express*), as we have been informed on what we believe to be very reliable authority, a remarkably clever capture of two men who were "wanted" was effected near Tarcutta by Mr. Inspector Singleton. One of the men is, we understand, named O'Connor, and it is whispered about, we know not with what truth, that he owes his arrest to some rather serious infractions of the Treason Felony Act. This may or may not be true, but certain it is that his arrest was very earnestly desired by the police. Mr. Singleton, doubtless guided by that wonderful assistant of the force "information received," when alone in the bush and at some distance from the road, had reason to believe that the object of his search was not very far distant. The night was dark and wet, and amidst the stillness broken only by the low moaning of the wind, and the ceaseless pattering of the rain drops from the dripping trees, no sound or other indication that could denote the neighbourhood of a living being could be anywhere detected. The inspector peered scrutinisingly about and then rode cautiously onwards. Suddenly in the bush and at a considerable distance away, there appeared against a bush the reflection of a slight and momentary gleam of light. Some one had evidently struck a match, and towards the spot the inspector at once directed the steps of his horse, but on arriving at what he believed to be the place, nothing but scrubby bushes and a bare and naked log could be seen. That a light had shewn itself about there the inspector was convinced, and that in that wet night it had been produced alone by human agency he was equally certain, but he knew that the noise of his horses' hoofs had betrayed his presence, and felt that if he appeared to be searching, any one that might be concealed about would certainly only lie the quieter and the closer. Under these circumstances, he brought his horse to a stand, and pretending that he was a traveller who had missed his way, he called out if there was anyone about who could put him on the road. A little rustling noise ensued, and then the figure of a man emerged from beneath the shelter of the hollowed log. A friendly chat ensued, ending in the discovery that a second little man was also ensconced within the log, and all fears being by the friendly bearing of the lost traveller by this time dispelled, the second worthy showed out upon the open. In the darkness, however, the inspector was by no means sure that he had pitched upon his men, so he preferred a request for a match, and got O'Connor himself to strike it. The light falling upon his features the inspector's doubts were satisfied, and declaring who he was, he without more ado made the pair prisoners, and carried them off to Gundagai, where doubtless they arrived in safety on Thursday night.

GOLD MINING STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—From a summary of the gold-mining statistics of the colony for the quarter ending 31st December, 1868 (says the *Argus*), presented to Parliament on Wednesday, we obtain some interesting information. The returns, which have been compiled from the mining surveyors' and registrars' reports, show that at the end of the year that has just terminated there were 64,658 miners employed on the various gold-fields of the colony, of whom 35,335 were European alluvial miners, 15,244 Chinese alluvial miners, 14,023 European quartz miners, and 66 Chinese quartz miners. The machinery employed in alluvial mining is stated to be as follows:—Steam-engines employed in winding, pumping, &c., 441, of 9884 horse-power; whims, 298; whips or pulleys, 320; sluices, toms, and sluice-boxes, 10,346; hydraulic hoses, 12; pumps, 872; water-wheels, 339; quicksilver and compound cradles, 161; stamp heads (for crushing cement), 643; boring-machines, 18. In the quartz mines of the colony the following machinery is employed:—Steam-engines, for winding, crushing, pumping, &c., 602, of 11,045 horse-power; crushing machines driven by other power than steam, 66; stamp heads, 5997; water-power machines, 4; whims, 512; whips or pulleys, 435. The approximate value of all the mining plant in use in the colony is £2,150,432; and the number of square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon, 884. The number of distinct quartz reefs actually proved to be auriferous is not less than 2651.

GROCERIES, Oilmen's stores, &c., R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to the sale of the above at their Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 16.

Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Brisbane 13th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Foos, Miss Foos, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Messrs. C. Rawson, J. Hooke, Thompson, J. Carter, Lawrence, and 36 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Blackbird (s.), 600 tons, Captain Sawell, from Melbourne 13th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Rodd, Quinn, Finn, Ross, Matthews, Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Forster, and 22 in the steerage. Ward and Co., agents.

Far Away, barque, 420 tons, Captain Dunham, from Boston 29th September. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Sea Witch, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Ashmore, from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Captain Young, Mr. Gibbon. C. M. Dean, agent.

DEPARTURES.—February 16.

Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 17.

Fred. S. White, for S. S. Islands; Chateaubriand, for Amoy; Camilla, King Oscar, Laughing Water, for Newcastle; City of Melbourne, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—February 16.

Fred. S. White, schooner, 52 tons, Captain M'Gregor, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Master M'Gregor.

Camilla, schooner, 191 tons, Captain White, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—From Melbourne: Messrs. H. Brown, Leech, Engel, Ogilvie, and 4 in the steerage. From Sydney: Rev. Mr. Buddle, Rev. Mr. Davies, Rev. Mr. Buller, Mrs. Howell and 4 children, Miss Donaldson, Messrs. Isaacs, E. West, S. Rapson, and 14 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Lyons and five children, Messrs. E. A. Delissa, E. P. Carr, Robertson, Dr. Lyons, and 3 in the steerage.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Mansforth, Mrs. Robison and servant, Miss Robison, Miss Primrose, Miss Miller, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Dymock, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Canning, Miss Canning, Miss Penny, Dr. Dempster, Masters Robison (3), Messrs. Robison, Primrose, Bachelder, A. T. Wood, A. Smith, Rouse, Dymock, Canning, Bowles, Lawrence, Howell, C. Lawrence, Hayman, Stevenson, Ewing, Primrose, jun., and 34 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 16.

William and Mary, from Port Hacking, with 500 baskets shells; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels oats, 5 tons firewood, 4000 shingles, 20 dozen melons, 15 dozen pumpkins, 2 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs, 10 pigs, 2 hides; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 350 tons coal; Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 100 tons coal; Jane, from the Richmond River, with 66 logs timber, 17 bags oysters; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 29 cases fruit, 145 bales hay, 120 hides, 23 bags maize, 20 bags onions, 10 baskets prawns, 150 sheep, 59 bales wool, 6 hogsheads wine, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 16.

Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Octoroon, for the Richmond River; William and Mary, for Port Hacking; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Spray, Little Pet, for Wollongong; Surprise, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—February 16.

Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne: 40 boiler plates, 40 bars rod iron, 1 case machinery, 8 packages merchandise, 10 tons potatoes, Order.

Far Away, from New York: 3 packages, Cobb and Co.; 1 package, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 300 kegs nails, 600 cases oil, 50 casks resin, 829 packages, Williams and Co.; 500 cases oil, 200 cases salmon, 247 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 990 cases oil, 7854 pieces timber, 630 bundles laths, 100 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 500 cases oil, 50 casks resin, 50 cases salmon, 553 packages, Order.

Sea Witch, from South Sea Islands: 4 tons cocoanut oil, 61 bales cotton, 5 tons sulphur, Order.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 54 bales wool, G. King; 40 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 22 bales wool, W. G. Walker; 10 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, 15 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 29 oz. 13 dwts. gold, Commercial Bank; 13 oz. 6 dwts. gold, 44 cases fruit, Order.

EXPORTS.—February 16.

Fred. S. White, for South Sea Islands: 11 bags sugar, 11 packages tobacco, 2 casks hatchets, 6 cases brandy, 4 packages tea, 1 case coffee, Daniell, King, and Co.

Camilla, for Newcastle: 1000 palings, part of original cargo.

Additional per City of Melbourne, for New Caledonia: 63 cases biscuits, Montefiore and Montefiore.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Onward, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the City of Melbourne, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the Compadre, this day, at noon.

For Maryborough.—By the Saxonia (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Mails by the Royal Mail Steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1869, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets), posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

Late Letters.—For the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on the 26th February, as follows:—

At the General Post Office, whether by Marseilles or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d.

Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

Custom-House.—Entered outwards, February 16: Mary Miller, barque, 271 tons, Captain Taylor, for Shanghai; Prince Alfred, barque, 161 tons, Captain Watson, for Auckland; Camilla, barque, 191 tons, Captain White, for Newcastle.

The Blackbird (s.) left Melbourne Heads at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 13th instant, passed Cape Howe at 10 a.m. on Monday, and arrived in Sydney at 8 p.m. last night. Experienced light N.E. winds and rain throughout.

Wreck of the Ketch Caroline.—This vessel left Sydney on the 12th instant, bound for Newcastle in ballast, with a moderate S.W. wind. When off Broken Bay it increased to a gale, the master, Captain Kehoe, seeing every indication of heavy weather and fearing he would not be able to reach Newcastle before dark, made for Broken Bay, and hauled his wind for that purpose, but, not being able to fetch safe anchorage with the ebb tide, made for Brisbane Water. It was then blowing so hard that not sufficient sail could be carried to keep to windward until the flood made, and as she kept drifting on a lee shore he ran her for the bar, and in going over she struck aft in the hollow of the sea, and broached to on the West Spit; a kedge was let go, and endeavours made to get the bower anchor out, but the sea was too high for the boat to live. The vessel bumped heavily as the flood made, the waves making a clean breach over her. As the sea and weather were increasing in force, the crew left her for the night at 7 p.m. Up to that time she was making but little water. Watch was kept all night for fear she should break up, so as to save anything that might come on shore. At daylight on the 13th found the vessel was bilged, but the spars were standing. When the crew left on the 15th the craft was breaking up, but the spars and gear were hanging to the wreck.

By telegram we learn that a schooner and a double topsail barque, names unknown, were ashore at Red Head.

The ship Onward, Captain White, is ready for sea, her Chinese passengers being all on board.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer City of Adelaide appears to have made a good passage from this port to Melbourne, despite the heavy S.E. weather that prevailed when she took her departure, at 5.30 p.m. on the 13th instant. By telegram it appears that she arrived early yesterday morning.

The barque Lady Franklin, recently arrived from New York, was disposed of yesterday at public auction by Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, for the sum of £800 cash. Messrs. Wallach, Brothers, were the purchasers.

The Florence Irving (s.) left Brisbane at noon on the 13th instant, rounded Point Look-out at 5 p.m. same day, passed Smoky Cape at 7 a.m. on the 15th, Seal Rocks at 7 p.m. same day, and arrived alongside the company's wharf, Sydney, at 8.30 a.m. on the 16th. Experienced strong S.E. gales with high sea to Smoky Cape, from thence strong and fresh head winds and unsettled weather. Passed the Grafton (s.) at 5 50 p.m. on the 15th off Cape Hawke.

The steamers Hero, for Auckland, Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne, and City of Brisbane, for Brisbane, proceeded on their respective voyages yesterday afternoon.

The Norman.—The fitting out of this fine barque for the Fijis will afford an opportunity not often met with for passengers proceeding to the islands. Her 'tween decks are lofty and well ventilated, and every care will be taken to secure the comfort of those parties who may take passage by her.

The Far Away, barque, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston, has had a very protracted passage of 140 days. She left Boston on the 29th September, crossed the Equator on 20th November, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 20th December; her easting was made in a parallel of latitude 45° S., strong westerly winds prevailing the greater part of the run, and she passed Cape Otway on the 2nd instant; on the 11th instant she was off Cape Howe, and there encountered a violent gale, commencing at E. and veering to S.E. The ship is consigned to Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

In the passenger list per Samarang from London the names of Mr. and Mr. Butterworth were erroneously reported as Butterwell.

The Sea Witch left Levuka on the 26th ultimo, and reports calms and light winds for twelve days after clearing the land, during which time she only made 300 miles. On Friday last she experienced the full force of the late gale. While at Sandwich Islands a murderous attack was made on the cook of the vessel, named Perry, by one of the seamen, named W. Rose. Perry was in his berth at the time when Rose rushed upon him and stabbed him in three places. The fellow afterwards deserted at Sava Sava. Perry states that the Consul declined to interfere.

Loss of the Nancy, at Levuka.—Captain Young, late of the above named schooner, has furnished us with the following narrative:—On Monday, the 11th January, 1869, the Nancy, schooner of 66 tons, belonging to the port of Tahiti, left the harbour of Levuka, bound to Sydney with a cargo of oil, coffee, limejuice, arrowroot, and cocoanuts. For two or three days previous to her departure, the weather had been very wet and gloomy, with a very low range of the barometer; but this morning promised fine, and about 10.30, the vessel got under way and left the port with a light wind from the North, which continued till afternoon. About 3 p.m., the weather thickened up again, the wind drawing round to the eastward and freshening. At 6 20, laid down the vessel's position from the Island of Angan, no other land being in sight, and then shaped a course for the passage between Kantavu and Onbenga. About 8 p.m. set in heavy squalls and rain—shortened sail, night pitch dark, but, considering there was ample room in the passage, had no hesitation about running. At 11 p.m., was startled by the vessel touching a reef, and next moment she was fast aground. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, and it was raining heavily; nothing could be seen, and there was no break on the reef; got all the canvas in and then sounded round the vessel with an oar—found a knob of rock on starboard quarter with seven feet on it, deep water on starboard waist, and the vessel's bow was on a reef with four or five feet on it; on port waist was a rock and port quarter deep water; there was not much swell and the vessel lay tolerably quiet, only bumping aft occasionally. As soon as the sails were secured, got the boat clear and tackles up all ready; but owing to the bad weather, the darkness, and uncertainty of the ship's position did not like to put her out, fearing some accident might happen her, and thinking the vessel would hold out till daylight—set the men to the pumps and had them constantly going till 1 o'clock a.m., when we discovered the water was encroaching on the cabin deck; we then knocked off pumping. Still I did not consider the danger imminent, as I imagined the vessel was firmly fixed on the reef; but the sequel came on very rapidly; in five minutes from first seeing the water, it was level with the cabin table, and I then, proceeded to hoist the boat out; while doing this the vessel apparently slipped off the reef and sank from under us till her rail was under water. Having scrambled into the boat I secured her to the fore rigging, and turned to ascertain that all hands were safe. I found all the crew had got into the boat, and found my two passengers close to me in the rigging, who immediately got into the boat also. We then thought of trying to save something, but unfortunately it was too late; the final catastrophe came on too suddenly, and the ship was under water. Fearing to lie under the lee of the fore rigging lest the mast should give way, I removed the boat to the end of the jibboom, and there we lay, eleven of us in a small boat, until daylight, watching the cargo and other things as they floated out and drifted past in a strong current setting to the southward, but unable to preserve any of it. At last day broke, and I then found that the vessel had struck on the extreme point of a reef known on the chart as the Astrolabe, situated at the north end of the Island of Kantavu. About twenty yards west of us was the deep blue water, and about three or four miles E.N.E. was the north rock, looking like a vessel under sail; and as it got lighter, another small island was observed about twelve miles off. For this we immediately shaped our course, determining to get to Kantavu as soon as possible. We had no sail, and consequently had to pull all the way. As we approached we found other islands opening out, and seeing very little on the first to induce a stay, proceeded to another about three miles farther. Here we landed, but found no inhabitants. There were cocoanut trees, but no other edible; and water, thanks to the heavy rains, was trickling down the face of the rocks. Being all tired out we determined to camp here, especially as it was commencing to blow hard; and that night set in a hurricane, commencing in the N.W. Our temporary shelter was of very little use, one-half being soon blown down, while every moment we were in dread of some of the neighbouring trees being blown down on top of us, while the sand of the beach caught up by the violence of the wind kept up a continuous shower as thick as the rain which fell, and as sharp and cutting as hail. This continued till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, when it fell suddenly calm for a quarter of an hour, and the wind shifted to the south, but did not blow with so much violence, and fell to a strong breeze about daylight. Having made a morning meal off cocoanuts, and seeing the supply of them would soon run short, we determined to make an attempt to reach one of the larger islands nearer Kantavu, where we expected to find inhabitants (though whether hostile or friendly was a matter of uncertainty). About 10 o'clock we started, and succeeded in reaching about half-way, when the wind set in very strong and two of the oars broke; we then bore up for another island where we fancied we had seen some signs of habitation, and reached it about 4 p.m. This proved to be the island of Drabuna, and here we were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality by the natives and the old chief. This island is very small, not exceeding a mile and a half in length, and narrow, consequently the population is small—about forty in all—and the advent of eleven men was likely to be a severe drain upon them, yet they grumbled not, but considered the best method of providing for us and facilitating our departure. The next day they determined to dispatch a canoe to Ono, to inform the chief and mission there of our misfortune, and get them to send a large double canoe to convey us to Levuka. The following morning she started, and returned late the same night, bringing Colonel White, a settler on Ono, and the chief; Colonel White very kindly bringing with some provisions and necessaries; the chief, however, proved a humbug, and shuffled about the canoe, insisting that it was necessary I should go over to his place, and evidently wanting to drive a bargain with me for the use of the boat. At last it was concluded that I should go with them to Ono next day. Accordingly we started, reaching his village late on Saturday evening after a most painful and fatiguing journey; here, after considerable parley, it was arranged I should have the canoe to convey us up on Monday morning, and he would chance what we might be able to give him; at the close it came out that the fellow had no canoe after all but would have to borrow one. On Monday morning there was no canoe and we returned to Drabuna to learn that a native teacher had been there and started off to report our mishap to the mission station at Kandavu with a promise to return that evening with a double canoe and take us all to Levuka. That evening he returned with a very kind letter from the Rev. Mr. Carey, at Richmond, placing the canoes at my disposal, and sending an abundance of provisions, including pigs and fowls. As the natives did not think it prudent to start next day, I took the opportunity of going with some natives in a canoe to the scene of the wreck. The vessel had completely broken up and disappeared, excepting the foremast and some of the broadsides which had washed over the reef and was then riding in four fathom water moored by the tangled rigging. Next morning, Wednesday, we took leave of our kind and hospitable entertainers, old Tui Drabuni and his two daughters, two of the finest specimens of Fiji women I have ever seen, and who for industry and hardiness would be second to few white women. They all, i. e. all the village came down to see us off, and seemed to part with great reluctance. That evening we put up at Kelwa, where I found some portions of the wreck had been drifted several days previously, and next day reached Levuka, where we were received with the sympathy and congratulations of the white inhabitants who had given us up for lost. Next day through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Moore a subscription was raised on behalf of the poor natives who had treated us so kindly, and to remunerate the crews of the canoes who brought us down, and ten pounds were subscribed without difficulty, which sum was duly distributed. In conclusion I must express my gratitude to the gentlemen of the Wesleyan Mission for their kindness and the prompt manner in which their assistance was rendered; as also my surprise at the improvement they have effected among the inhabitants of such an out of the way place. A few years ago instead of being hospitably entertained as we were, the probability is we should have been killed and eaten, but certainly we should have been plundered.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

February 15—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 15.—Rangoon, barque, Jackson, for Melbourne, with 560 tons coal.
February 15.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
February 15.—Susan Jane, barque, Patterson, for Timaru, with 200 tons coal.
February 15.—Ann, barque, Craib, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

February 15.—Eveline, from Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

February 10.—Diamantina (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Storm Bird, schooner, 96, Andrews, for Sydney. Cargo: 75,000 feet sawn pine.

The Alma passed the Clara, schooner, ashore in the straits, opposite Stewart's Island.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, February 9.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

February 11.—Black Swan, (s.), for Sydney.

GLADSTONE

ARRIVAL.

February 11.—Traveller, from Newcastle.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 11.—Rangitoto (s.), from Otago; Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Wave, Armistice, Sea Nymph, Adelaide Bourke, from Sydney; Bilander, from Sydney.

February 12.—Somersetshire (s.), from Plymouth; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Aslo, from Frederickstadt; Alcandre, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

February 11.—Maid of Judah, for London.

Notice to Mariners.—Mariners are warned that the beacon which marked the Anonyma Rock in Port Phillip Bay has been washed away. A new beacon, having a mast five feet higher than the old one, and carrying the chequered buoy, as before, will be erected as soon as possible.—*Argus*, February 12.

The fine Blackwall steamship Somersetshire made her appearance in port yesterday, after a good run of sixty-three days from Plymouth. She has brought London journals as late as the 9th December, five days later than those to hand by the last mail. Thirty hours were lost in coaling at St. Vincent, the weather at the outset of the voyage having been severe, and the consumption of coal larger, in consequence, than had been anticipated. The run from Madeira has been made in fifty-two days.—*Argus*, February 13.

The Formosa (s.).—The investigation of the charges insinuated against the pilots by the late master of the Formosa terminated yesterday. The evidence completely exonerated the pilots in charge of the Corsair from all blame. It showed clearly that the boat of No. 1 company was properly off the station, and that she returned to her duty as soon as she could be got out on Thursday night. But with regard to the Rip, the pilot boat of No. 2 company, the case is different. It is proved that she left her station at 6 o'clock on Thursday night, and was at her moorings inside the Heads before the Corsair went out to take up the station; and it was between 6 and 8 o'clock that the ill-fated Formosa came down to the Heads and signalled for a pilot. To the absence of the Rip from her station therefore the wreck of the Formosa may be indirectly attributed; for although her captain lost his ship by subsequent errors of judgment, yet there is little doubt that if he had picked up a pilot in the first instance, he would have been brought safely into port.—*Argus*, February 13.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 16.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen ...	E. Cloudy			
Clermont ...	Calm. Fine			
Waverley ...	SE. Cloudy			
Nebo ...	Calm. Raining			
Rockhampton.	Calm. Raining			
Hawkwood ...	Calm. Raining			
Maryborough.	SE. Raining			
Gayndah ...	E. Raining			
Brisbane ...	SE. Showery	29 983		S. Cloudy.
Toowoomba ...	E. Dull.			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ...	SE. Raining			SE. Showery
Grafton ...	SE. Raining			SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes ...	ESE. Stormy			W. Cloudy
Inverell ...	N. Cloudy			NE. Cloudy
Armidale ...	E. Raining	26·779	54°	W. Cloudy
Tamworth ...	Calm. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Murrurundi ...	E. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
Singleton ...	SE. Showery			SE. Cloudy
Maitland ...	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	ESE. Dull			E. Fine
Newcastle ...	SE. Cloudy	30·168	70°	ESE. Cloudy
Windsor ...	S. Cloudy			ESE. Fine
Sydney ...	SE. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
South Head ...	SE. Dull			Calm. Fine
Wollongong ...	S. Cloudy			SE. Raining
Kiama ...	S. Raining			S. Raining
Mt. Victoria ...	S. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Bathurst ...	SE. Cloudy	28 050	72°	Calm. Fine
Mudgee ...	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Cassilis ...	Calm. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Wellington ...	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange ...	E. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Forbes ...	E. Fine			N. Fine
Merriwa ...	Calm. Cloudy			Calm Cloudy
Young ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Urana ...	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...	SE. Fine	29·964	76°	ESE. Fine, clear
Hay ...	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald ...	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Euston ...	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wentworth ...	SW. Fine			Calm Fine
Goulburn ...	W. Fine			W. Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen ...	Calm. Dull			SE. Dull
Moruya ...				
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine			ESE. Fine
Bombala ...	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Cooma ...	E. Fine			E. Fine
Eden ...	E. Cloudy			ENE. Cloudy
Yass ...	SE. Cloudy			S. Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut ...	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Kiandra ...	SSE. Cool	25·712	59°	SW. Fine
Albury ...	N. Fine.	29·614	70°	Calm. Fine, warm.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ...	S. Fine, hot	30·221	71·8	
Queenscliff ...	ENE. Fine	30·26	66°	
Cape Schanck...	ESE Fine, hazy	29 95	63°	
Cape Otway ...	E. Fine, hazy	29·900	65°	
Portland ...	E. Clear, fine.	30 240	68°	
S. AUSTRALIA				
Guichen Bay...	N. Hot	30 100	80·4	
Adelaide ...	N. Fine	29·962	86°	
M'Donnell Bay	NNE. Fine.			

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

February 8.—Bella Vista, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

February 9.—Boomerang, for Brisbane (since put back).

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

February 10.—Artemisia, from Sydney.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 16.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Gottenburg (s.), from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

February 15.—Planter, Sydney Griffiths, Catherine Jane, for Newcastle; Alexandra (s.), for Sydney; Hadleys, Alfred, for South Sea Islands; Tararua (s.), for New Zealand.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 15.—Lady Young (s.), from Sydney; Leichardt (s.), from Maryborough; Witch of the Seas, from London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 16.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, dull, and cloudy.
	Noon.	E.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and ditto.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

In the Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said:—That the Government had received a report upon the reconstruction of the Cudgegong bridge, and tenders would be invited for the work in a week; and that the Government had taken no steps towards the establishment of public sale yards for fat stock.

Mr. Roberts moved the adjournment of the House, in order to call the attention of the Government to the dilapidated state of the Berrima Court-house. It was in so bad a state as to be hardly tenantable during wet weather.

Mr. Sutherland said the Colonial Architect had been directed to visit the spot, and to report upon the necessary repairs.

The matter was then allowed to drop, and the motion was negatived.

Mr. Macleay rose to move a series of resolutions based upon the report of the select committee on the reputed existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination:—First, that there was no evidence to show that the Government were aware of a plot to murder the Duke of Edinburgh prior to H.R.H.'s arrival in the colony. Second, that there is nothing to show that any precautions were taken by the Government to preserve his Royal Highness's life. Third, that there is nothing to prove that the crime of O'Farrell was the result of a conspiracy. Fourth, that there is no evidence of the murder of a confederate of the plot. Fifth, that the resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary for the Colonies. He explained that he had taken, as the most convenient course, the plan followed in the House of Commons, of moving resolutions based upon the report of the Select Committee, rather than the adoption of the report itself. The report referred to so many matters, not strictly connected with the subject, that the minds of hon. members would be drawn away from the questions they were specially called upon to consider. He had found it less objectionable to take this course, because there was on the paper another motion on the subject of this report, which would bring up the whole subject, when he would be able to enter upon and defend the whole of his report. Until then he should confine his remarks to showing that the evidence warranted the adoption of this resolution, and that there was no truth in the statement made by Mr. Parkes, which, if correct would have seriously compromised the character of this colony. It became all the more necessary to inquire into these statements, from the fact that they were made by the then Colonial Secretary, and came in that way with the mark of authority. He explained that he had placed Mr. Parkes's name on the committee, because that hon. gentleman had stated that he courted inquiry into the matter. Instead of fulfilling his pledge of giving the fullest information, that hon. gentleman had not assisted the inquiry, and had not only himself been insolent and defiant to the committee, but had also endeavoured to induce others to do the same thing. An attempt had been made to prove that the inquiry had been carried out as a political matter, and that the report had been made out solely with the view of injuring Mr. Parkes. There was no foundation at all for such an assertion, for Mr. Parkes's matter came in only incidentally. Certain statements detrimental to the colony had been made by that hon. gentleman, and if such statements were untrue, it was of much more importance that the country should be cleared, than that the hon. member for Kiama should be shielded. Quoting the statements made by Mr. Parkes, first in the House in answer to a question on the 21st April, 1868; and afterwards at Kiama, and subsequently at Jamberoo. He said that these were the statements into which the committee was appointed to inquire. In this they had met with difficulties of no ordinary character. Mr. Parkes, though a member of the committee, instead of giving information, showed himself anxious to give as little as possible. They had also been anxious to obtain information from Mr. Martin; but that gentleman, though three times summoned, had refused to attend and give evidence. The reason for this refusal was easily understood, for the hon. and learned gentleman had taken every possible public occasion of making statements directly the opposite of those made by Mr. Parkes. At present he should confine his attention to the four matters involved in four of the resolutions he had just moved. The committee had been appointed not for the purpose of finding out whether a Fenian conspiracy existed in the colony, and they were, therefore, not called upon to pronounce an opinion upon the subject. With respect to the different points embodied in the resolutions, he quoted at great length from such portions of the evidence as bore upon them. It could not but be admitted that the committee had failed to get any evidence to warrant the belief that a Fenian organisation or conspiracy existed in the colony. He did not say there had been no conspiracy, but that there was no evidence of such a conspiracy, and that was all that was necessary to show. The real point at issue was, whether any credence was to be placed in the statements made by Mr. Parkes; and he contended that the evidence was all against its truth. Looking at the evidence, he begged hon. members not to regard this as a party matter, but to give a fair and honest verdict upon the facts.

Mr. Parkes, in rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He declared that he was not answerable for this matter being dragged before the House, or for the party and sectarian feeling which was thus sought to be continued. He should, however, confine himself to the real subject before the House, and that was the report. The resolutions were nothing, they were the cloak under which something like the stamp of authenticity might be given to the report. The member for Murrumbidgee knew that it would be no use to move the adoption of the report, because it was so thoroughly steeped in party feeling throughout, that as many as ten members of the House could not be got to vote for it. The attempt was to get something on record referring to the report, so that hereafter it might be made a handle against him. The resolutions had been moved, and he contended that no reasons had been shewn for adopting them, or for the House going out of its way to say that there was no evidence of the existence of any conspiracy. And when the member for Murrumbidgee asked the House to pass the resolutions in order to vindicate the character of the country, the hon. gentleman had assumed an office that no man in the colony would be likely to delegate to him. They had not yet sunk so low, or lost the instincts of their fatherland, as to seek their vindication at the hands of the member for Murrumbidgee. We wanted no such indecent meddling to make our character good before the world. He should go into the report rather than into the evidence, and from that he should endeavour to show that it was in no way creditable to the hon. member for Murrumbidgee to crush a member of this House in order to carry out a party object. Beyond this, he thought the report a singular and most unprecedented document. All other committees had proceeded at once, without alteration, in the spirit of the resolution appointing them, and their report had been the results of their inquiries; but this committee, with unparalleled insolence, informed the House what it considered itself appointed to inquire into, that being something altogether different from what the House imagined the subject to be. On this resolutions had been moved, without any reason or arguments being given in their support. To meet these resolutions, he should move the resolutions of which he had given notice, as an amendment upon them. After quoting these resolutions, he referred to the report of the committee, and said that he should examine it, paragraph by paragraph. He complained that it had been drawn up very loosely, even though the facts were fairly before the committee; but where the committee disapproved of the evidence, the facts were actually distorted, so as to form an absolutely false assertion. Taking the report, section by section, and comparing the assertions therein made with the evidence given before the committee, showed that the report had no foundation in anything that was said by the witnesses. No matter where the evidence came from, there was every attempt made to break it down and render it valueless, if it did not suit the purposes of the committee; or on the other hand to bolster it up, when it went to a point that was required to be proved, no matter how base the source whence it came. The whole object of the committee had been lost sight of, and nothing was cared for so long as some evidence might be got which would tell against the member for Kiama. He showed that he had received more than one notification of the attempt that would be made upon the Prince's life; but he had neglected to profit by them, never believing that such a crime would ever be attempted. It was only when the crime had been stamped in blood, that there had come back to his remembrance the information which he had before disregarded. He explained the mistake into which he had fallen with regard to the special constables; and warned the House that it was not for such a thing as this that a member of the House was to be made a victim; for the organisation of a section of the community which to-day was brought to bear upon him for his destruction, might to-morrow fall upon some one else. He asked what Mr. Macleay had ever done in the course of his Parliamentary career, except to indulge in unreasoning spite first against one member, then against another, without one single intelligible reason. The only object of the report was evidently to hold him up to public execration as a liar, and he did not intend to submit to anything of the kind. He would accept of no decision of the House short of the expunging of the report from the records of the House. He appealed to the House to do him justice, in the consciousness that he should not appeal in vain, and that this report would not be allowed to remain on the records of the House, to be at any time used against him by malicious persons.

Mr. S. Brown moved the adjournment of the debate to to-morrow.

Mr. Parkes moved that all such adjournments should be to the next sitting day, then to take precedence of all other business.

This was adopted by Mr. S. Brown, and the debate was adjourned to to-morrow.

The House adjourned, at ten minutes past 11, until 3 o'clock the following day.

The Drought which has so long visited this country has been broken up, and we have enjoyed the refreshment of abundant rain. The result will soon shew itself. Nature in these colonies rapidly changes its aspect; and we forget, in the brightness of returning verdure, the barrenness of drought.

Are, however, the reflections which have been forced upon us by long continued suffering to be of no further avail? Enjoying once more the bounty of Heaven, are we to forget the duties of intelligent beings, and to neglect opportunities which experience has taught us to value so highly? Once more those who act for the city have enjoyed a fortunate escape. We hope that no relaxation will be permitted to the efforts to obtain a supply of water which shall be placed beyond the accidents of the seasons. It is, however, beyond the city that we are called to look. We have to study the geographical conditions of the country and to ascertain how far its conformation places at our disposal the means of future abundance. We are told that the fall of rain in this colony is equal to that of most countries. It, however, possesses the special characteristics of a climate semi-tropical. Rain does not here frequently return in genial showers. There are long seasons of dry weather, followed by floods. The obvious interest of the country is to preserve the rain—to store it where it will be found when it is wanted; and so by careful preparation for seasons of drought to escape the worst consequences of their severity.

There are places in the colony where the only things required to retain an abundance of water are engineering skill and capital. There are other places where the combined labour of many proprietors would be necessary to retain sufficient water to be of any service, and, in fact, to prevent the destruction of property by unintelligent methods of reserve. In most instances such property is in the hands of the Crown. The existing holders are only temporary tenants. Their interests therefore will not continue beyond a few years, while the work they have to do will extend over many. It is thus necessary that the country should be armed with power to provide against drought by the recognition of interests created in that provision. It is not likely that people will give their time and their money and their anxious thought to the storage of water, passing through all the difficulties and disappointments of tentative processes, if when they have achieved their purpose they will see the advantage pass into the hands of those who have never toiled. It is essential that there should be means found to prevent this sacrifice.

It is the first duty of those who are guardians of the interests of the people to give sufficient encouragement to enterprise for a purpose so essential to the welfare of all. There are cases where the profit of a few is limited to themselves. There are some forms of industry, as gold digging, where riches are collected from the earth, which leave no trace of their former existence and give no hope of repetition. These interests have been cherished and sustained by the community, chiefly because they have had in their support the cry of popular favour. But is not the interest of society far stronger in the creation of water reserves? The capital so lodged becomes permanently fixed. The interest created can never be removed. The property brought into existence will tend to its own multiplication. The more the pastoral prosperity can be secured, the greater must be the welfare of all who are dependent upon it. There is no permanent establishment for the growth of wool from which does not spring, in numerous forms, other interests that have a broader basis and a reproducing value.

There are few things that will add so much to the beauty and attraction of a country as the preservation and distribution of water. Wherever water is scarce the ground offers to the eye no object of attraction. A permanent home can hardly be formed where, for more than half the year, the earth is as iron and the heavens are as brass. A great advantage would accrue to the country if the conditions under which the rain falls and is distributed were more thoroughly known. It is found that the loss of timber in some parts of France has rendered the country parched and dry. In those countries where thick forests once covered the earth, the remains of animal life are found which belong to a much colder zone. The causes of these changes are only imperfectly comprehended. Climatic and meteorological vicissitudes are of far greater importance than have been heretofore imagined.

There are numerous striking examples of the value of reserves of water. A remarkable instance is now before us. Some years ago an estate of many thousand acres was occupied by a pastoral tenant in a neighbouring colony. A continued drought destroyed the property and ruined the proprietor. Not a drop of water could be found; not a blade of grass could be seen. The entire region was smitten with what seemed hopeless desolation. Some time afterwards another person saw the property and immediately purchased a large block of, say, 40,000 acres. Then by a little practical engineering he enclosed this land and dammed the outlet of a natural basin as large as some of the bays in our harbour; and there he settled down. At the present moment he has large flocks of sheep, free from the inconvenience and loss which have attended most persons who have embarked in a similar enterprise.

What was it that made this estate a source of wealth to one man when it had been a source of ruin to another? It may be said—It was the Divine blessing: it was the gift of God. But such language, if intended to ignore the process, is a mere abuse. It was indeed the Divine blessing, but following the use of appointed means. It was the use of human intelligence. *It was the adoption of measures as certain to produce the result indicated as the digging of a well*, and no man in existence will doubt that similar appliances carried out with the same enterprise would make many parts of this colony as the Garden of Eden, which, if left unimproved, would remain a mere desert. With such facts before us and with the warnings we have recently had of the danger of neglect, it will be indeed our own fault should we at some future period lament in language still more plaintive and desponding the want of water.

When this handful of vitalised dust shall have finished its life-work—when this mortal coil shall have been shuffled off—it seems of little consequence what becomes of it. The consequence is rather to those who depart than to those who remain. Motives of reverence and of self-preservation have led mankind from time immemorial to bury their dead out of their sight. The posterity of Ham, the first cultivators of idolatrous worship and superstition after the Deluge, believing that the soul after a period of migration would return to the deserted body within a period of 3000 years, embalmed the dead, and built vast repositories or necropoli for them. The sentiment of the Hebrews, whose funeral rites were solemn and magnificent, is sufficiently apparent from the speech addressed to the dead at the burial place:—"Blessed be God, who has formed thee, fed thee, maintained thee, and taken away thy life. Oh dead, He knows your numbers, and shall one day restore your life." The Greeks reverentially consumed with fire the bodies of their dead, and committed the purified ashes to urns, sculptured imitations of which are often found upon modern tombs—to the Cerameicos or public cemetery. The profound respect shown by the Romans for those who had finished their mortal course was evidenced by most elaborate rites, which commenced with the embalment of the body on the seventh day, and the burning of it on the fourteenth—the sacred ashes being left on interment with the solemn words:—*Vale, vale, vale; nos te ordine quo natura permiserit cuncti sequemur.* Although the nations who have embraced the Christian faith have dispensed with the use of fire, and entertain not generally the same ideas respecting the future use of the body which pertain to some unchristianised nations, they commit it with respect and love to the parent dust, choosing "the faithful bosom of the tomb" for its deposit, and marking the place for future visitation.

Considerations of public safety have been obliged to interfere with the filial or parental sentiments with which the burial of the dead has been surrounded. It has been found necessary to prohibit intramural interment absolutely. The ancients found this prohibition essential, and we moderns have followed them. The vaults beneath the sacred edifice are disallowed, and the churchyard, where it is surrounded by population, is discouraged. The law interferes, to direct a grief that would be blind to the adoption of a wise course, and obliges the mourner to choose, from some authorised spots beyond the township, where the dead may be laid down in peace, and visited in secrecy.

It was not until January, 1867, that burials were discontinued in Sydney. The year following, the cemetery at Camperdown was closed, and that at Randwick placed under regulation. A year after the closing of Camperdown the present Necropolis at Haslem Creek was opened, and about this burial-place we would say a few words. Before doing so, however, we would make a passing remark concerning the necessity that exists for some general Burial Act. In the present state of the law it appears that, while certain burial grounds are placed under regulation, the people are at liberty within a defined distance of Sydney to open a grave yard wherever it may be convenient. It is certainly not desirable that any such liberty should continue. It seems that the fees at the Necropolis having been excessive, and the mismanagement for a time flagitious, speculators seized hold of the opportunity to draw to themselves the custom of persons whose sensibilities were shocked, or whose means were overtaxed by the misrule and fees at Haslem Creek. But in consequence of these grounds not being specially set apart and placed in trust, to be for ever maintained sacred to the dust deposited in them, friends and relatives are apt to see these cherished spots violated and overspread with the dwellings of the living. The same care that is exercised in closing burial grounds should be extended to the creation of the same; for it is evident that if the choice of situation depends merely upon private judgment, most unsuitable places will be selected, and places where the peaceful repose of the dead must of necessity be disturbed almost before the tears of the mourners have time to dry.

Haslem Creek Cemetery possesses two important recommendations—site and area. Its situation is excellent, its area ample. It is convenient for approach both by rail and road, and now that it is furnished with its own mortuary station and railway apparatus, the feelings of the bereaved are far less shocked than they were while it was necessary for them to make use of the ordinary passenger station. All that the Government has done in this respect cannot be too highly praised. The expenditure upon the architectural enrichment of the buildings at either end of this line of railway has been sharply criticised, but not by persons whose opinion in such matters has much weight. Both buildings are quite in keeping with, and beautifully expressive of, the veneration and tender regard we cherish for the dead. In character they are monumental, and have been made highly suggestive, so that, instead of violence being done to the feelings, the subdued and sorrowing heart is conscious of a soothing sympathy even from the cold stone wrought into floriated capital and symbolic design. Nothing could have been more beautiful or appropriate. We completely accord with the architect in the idea which has guided him. He felt that it depended upon him to strike the key-note. Each of the religious denominations participating in the cemetery will erect a mortuary chapel. It is part of the design that these chapels shall surround the receiving-house at Haslem Creek, and it naturally occurred to the architect to afford such a model as should shame away buildings of an inferior or incongruous character.

It would have been well if the Government had taken measures to support this idea. Unfortunately they have not retained the powers they should have to make the Necropolis what it might be and ought to be. Not only should they have made their approval necessary to the erection of any building on the ground, but, before handing over the ground in plotted sections to separate bodies of trustees, the entire area should have been artistically laid out upon one grand design, and each denomination left to execute that portion of the design which fell within its own lines, or else obliged to defray in the form of a charge upon fees, the expenses incurred in planting the same. As it is, all sense of harmonious design—all the repose of mind associated with the consummate effects of landscape gardening will be lost. Instead of six or seven congruous plans subordinate to one impressive design, the eye will be distressed, and the taste shocked by a number of inharmonious effects. Each denomination is now to exercise its own sweet will on the section of the ground assigned to it, and a precious medley the whole will be when the plots are filled up. There is, we suppose, hardly any hope of the Trustees doing such a thing, but if there were, it would be very wise in them to do it; that is, to agree to resign so much of their sovereign right over their several plots as to allow of the appointment of a really competent man, who, with a nice feeling of the effective blending of foliage, &c., would conceive such a design as would completely satisfy the taste, and still admit of the necessary distinctions between the several grounds, and see to the execution and good ordering of the same. In this way the Necropolis might be made one of the most attractive places in the neighbourhood. As it is, we fear, notwithstanding some improvements recently introduced into its official management, that it will be little better than an abortion.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

NEWCASTLE.

Tuesday.

The body of a man was washed ashore at Redhead this morning—supposed to be from the foundered vessel.

HARTLEY.

Tuesday.

In consequence of the wet weather, the Hartley Races are postponed until Friday and Saturday.

BOMBALA.

Tuesday.

We have had fine rains for the last three days. Three hundred thousand sheep left the plains for the Snowy Alps to look for feed there. Sheep will not bring one shilling per head on terms.

No Sydney mail on Friday night. No Sydney mail last night. Delay takes place between Queanbeyan and Cooma.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday.

The Alexandra (s.) brings an addition to Tait's stable; he has purchased the Rose of Denmark yearling filly, for 460 guineas.

Numerous flags were hoisted in honour of the Galatea's arrival.

It is intended to establish a philosophic institute at Ballarat.

General Chute has returned to Melbourne by the Gottenberg.

Another fatal case of typhoid fever occurred a Geelong.

Parliament was chiefly engaged with routine business, and has adjourned till to-morrow.

John Tittle, charged with the National Bank forgery, has been acquited.

Arrived.—City of Adelaide (s.), and Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

[Via Melbourne.]

Wellington dates to the 6th instant state that Whitmore was still pursuing the enemy.

Nelson papers of the 6th report that Mr. Kennedy, Manager of the Bank of New Zealand, has resigned in consequence of the embarrassment of his private affairs. His liabilities amount to £26,000, chiefly outside the Bank.

CAPE OTWAY.

Tuesday.

The Portland, ship, from London, supposed for Sydney, passed here at 6.40.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday.

Sir J. Fergusson landed at Port Adelaide last night, where he was met by the Attorney-General and Governor Hamley, his aide-de-camp (Captain Clarke), and also by the Mayor of Port Adelaide, who presented an address from the Corporation of Port Adelaide. At the Adelaide railway station the Mayor and councillors received him, and read an address. He then, under an escort of Volunteers and mounted police, proceeded to Government House, being most enthusiastically received by the crowds assembled. He and Lady Fergusson have taken up their quarters at the York Hotel until accommodation can be found at Government House.

Last night the new company opened at the Theatre Royal, when a crowded audience received the Duke; Sir J. and Lady Fergusson and Colonel and Mrs. Hamley were also received in a most enthusiastic manner.

To-day, at 11, Sir J. Fergusson was sworn in at the Town-hall by Primary Judge Gwynne, in presence of the Duke, Colonel Hamley, the Ministers, and an immense concourse of citizens. The streets were lined with people, and the town has now quite a gala appearance. Immediately after the ceremony of swearing-in was completed, bells were rung and a salute fired. Sir J. Fergusson then proceeded to the Government offices to transact business, which, when he left, were closed for to-day.

The Duke looks remarkably well. There is no alteration in the programme, and the Galatea is to leave here on Saturday morning.

The home news has made the corn market still firmer. Buyers of wheat are numerous, at 4s. 6d.; holders ask 4s. 7d.

Owing to some papers not having been received from the Home Office, Sir J. Fergusson was only sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor.

Colonel Hamley gives a large dinner party at Government House to-night.

The Duke has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home at the Port on Thursday morning.

The Galatea is to be open to the public on Friday. All business is suspended.

J. Dunn is a candidate for the Council.

The Rangatira (s.) sails on Friday.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, late of George-street, continues to supply artificial teeth on gold and vulcanite; teeth stopped and extracted, MODERATE CHARGES. ☞ Address—23, Hunter-street, first floor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Best workmanship and moderate charges. Decayed Teeth extracted or stopped 1s.; electro baths and medical galvanism, a remedy for nervous and rheumatic debility, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON Dentists (late of George-street), Pitt-street North.

ETHER SPRAY.—Teeth extracted painless. Dr. Emanuel and Son, Pitt street North, near King-st.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for Toothache. (Invaluable in the bush.) Dr. Emanuel and Son, Pitt-street.

CELEBRATED FRENCH MEDICINES
prepared by
GRIMAULT and CO.,
Chemists to H.I.H. Prince Napoleon,
45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON. By Leras, M.D., Docteur des Sciences.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's Pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One tablespoonful of the Solution or Syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSERADISH. Prepared by Grimault and Co., Paris.—This Syrup contains iodine, combined with the juice of watercress, horseradish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for Cod Liver Oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The Iodized Syrup of Horseradish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when belladonna, stramonium, and opium have failed to give relief.

DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Pepsine, the latest scientific discovery of Dr. Corvisart, Physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French, is the gastric juice itself, or rather the digestive principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When, by some cause or other, the supply of digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, pituite, anæmia, loss of strength, and (in females) chlorosis. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting pregnancy.
Agents in Sydney, PROPRIETORS OF ROW'S DRUG STORES, or Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; in Melbourne, W. FORD and CO.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of the stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations, and bilious affections. It is the physician's cure for the gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder. And as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia. Wholesale agents for Sydney: Proprietors of ROW'S Drug Stores; ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

ASTHMA, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN has the effect of giving immediate relief in any of the above cases by taking a single dose, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George street, Sydney.

JOHN BELL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. Homœopathic Prescriptions accurately dispensed. Genuine and Fresh Medicines, Books, Medicine Chests all sizes, Arnica, Rhus, Camphor, Theobromine, Cocoa, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. BAYLIS, Homœopathic Physician, may be consulted daily, from 10 a.m. to 1, at the rooms occupied by the late Dr. Bellamy, 323, George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.
Private residence, 177, Premier-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY.
Have you horses galled with the collar?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a broken-kneed horse?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse girth-galled or saddle-galled?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse sprained in the back-sinews?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse staked or gored?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Never be without a bottle of it. Its cost is trifling, and the more frequently you have cause to use it, the more satisfied will you be of its general utility.
UNIVERSAL REMEDY.
As such, no stable or station is complete without it. Numerous instances have occurred where parties observing its beneficial effects on their cattle, horses, dogs, &c., have applied it with pre-eminent success to the human body.
Ask for ROW'S EMBROCATION,
or
FARMER'S FRIEND.
Manufactory—ROW'S Wholesale Drug Store, Sydney. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the colony.

BISULPHITE OF LIME.
Just landed, a supply of the above, for preserving meat and dairy produce.
PROPRIETORS OF ROW'S DRUG STORES, 219, Pitt-street.

BISULPHITE OF LIME for PRESERVING MEAT, GAME, &c.—Guaranteed full strength, and packed in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and 10-gallon kegs, with full directions for use.
Manufactured by ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Chemical Works, Balmain, and 110, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most valuable and wonderful remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases known as Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
BEWARE OF PIRACY and IMITATIONS.
CAUTION. — Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS for Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

NOW LANDING, ex Dunbar Castle—Thomas's and Manson's collodions, in half-pint and pint bottles

Essence lemon	Essence London gin
Essence coffee	Fluoric acid
Judson's dyes, all colours	Carbolic acid
Fruit essences	Hyposulphite soda
Strychnine	Morson's pepsine
Boudalt's pepsine	Pyrogallic acid
Carbonate ammonia	Flesh gloves
Lamplough's saline	Liebig's food
Dinneford's magnesia	De Jongh's oil
Essence lemon	Leptandrin
Powdered aloes	Henbane seed.

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HERBAL MEDICINES, now landing ex Dunbar Castle.

Tansy	Vervain
Spikenard	Stinking Goosefoot
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Fig Wort	Calendula
Wild Cherry	Crawley Root
Dulcamara	Burdock Seed
Motherwort	Dandelion
Mandrake	Eyebright
Powdered Cloves	&c., &c.

A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE VINEYARDS. GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—The undersigned have a few cases of the above on hand, which they will SELL direct to Proprietors of Orangeries, at a Reduced Price.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

DISEASE in Fowls cured by using CONDY'S Patent Fluid. D. J. MONK, Vinegar Works, Wattle-street, agent.

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SAVORY and MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion, Morson's Pepsine Wine and Lozenges in stock.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.
A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.
It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This Powder is quite harmless to animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
CAUTION.—☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear their Trade Mark.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Wholesale agents for Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; and ROW'S Drug Store.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.
The flavour of this sauce will be found very agreeable to the palate, and its warming and stimulating properties are calculated to assist digestion.
Prepared by JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen.
*** Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

BRADY'S 2s 6d TEA is really good. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

BRADY'S 2s TEA is truly cheap. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-street.

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BRADY'S best PLANTATION COFFEE, only 1s 4d per lb. BROADWAY TEA MART, 576, George-st.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at BRADY'S, 576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

NEW TEAS ex METEOR.—Chests, halves, and boxes; every variety, some extra fine and best values offering.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

ON SALE, in quantities to suit buyers, Devenish's celebrated Champagne Ale, Tennant's, Bass, and Morrice Cox's light summer Ale, quarts and pints; Barclay's, Byass's, and Borthwick's Porter. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-street.

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The undersigned have in stock the following LEADING TOWN BRANDS ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR:—

HART'S ..	.. Superfine
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Also,
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks.
New Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
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JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.
Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
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FLOUR.—Superfine silk-dressed, from Adelaide. New Wheat, lowest prices.
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HOBART TOWN JAMS, in cases and kegs, warranted, first-class assortment; impossible to be richer in colour or quality. Now on SALE.
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NOW LANDING.—COPPER BOILERS and Half-registered STOVES. City Cement Stores.

GALVANIZED IRON and Galvanized TILES, very cheap. G. E. CRANE, 30, New Pitt-street.

ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION, the cheapest and most efficacious application for Iron Ships' Bottoms. Metallic paint for iron and wood vessels' topsides, &c., iron and wooden bridges, or any work exposed to the weather, one coat answering the purpose as well as three of ordinary paint.
For SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

PORTABLE ENGINES for SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.:—
1 2-horse power, portable engine
1 3-horse power, ditto ditto
1 8-horse power, single cylinder portable engine
1 10-horse power, fitted with enlarged fire-box for burning wood, double cylinder
1 10-horse power, double cylinder portable engine, with link motion
3 12-horse power, double cylinder portable engines, with link motion and enlarged fire-boxes
2 14-horse power, ditto ditto.
The above are all fitted with two safety-valves, steam gauge, governors, fly-wheels, stoking tools, waterproof cover, and other requisites, and can now be inspected at the New Stores, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

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344.—PAPERHANGINGS, from 3½d per roll. The largest stock to choose from in Sydney.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS.—Patterns sent to storekeepers and the trade free upon application.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS, 3½d; paint oil, 4s 6d; colza oil, 5s 6d; kerosene oil, 1s 6d per gallon.

344.—E. CURTISS is confident his is the cheapest House in Sydney. Try it.

FOR SALE, COUNTER, 8 feet long, zinc top; Show-glasses, Canisters, Scales, Weights. 441, Castlereagh-st.

500,000 FEET Maryborough, Baltic, and Oregon Boards. Miller and Harrison.

400,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, &c. Miller and Harrison.

40,000 SLATES and 500 casks CEMENT. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

220,000 FEET American PINE, ex Lady Franklin, cheap. Goodlet and Smith.

30,000 FEET clear Pine, 1¼ to 4½-inch, now landing ex Queensland,. Rolfe, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Colonial Pine, Hardwood, Cedar, Beech, &c., HUDSON, BROTHERS, Redfern.

REDFERN Steam Saw Mills, Joiners' Work, Turnery, and Mouldings of every description. HUDSON, BROTHERS.

DAMP HOUSES made Waterproof. Particulars and testimonials at Smith's, Bookseller, op. Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, the Central Sugar Factory and Distillery, Maryborough, now in full operation. Apply to THORNE and MEIKLEJOHN, 141, Sussex-street; or the proprietor, JOHN MEIKLEJOHN, Maryborough.

TWO first-class Dog Carts, in thorough good order, built by Thrupp, London; £20 and £25. Gibson and Co.

BEST Hogskin SADDLES, 50s each: 45s by the case. GIBSON, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

AMERICAN Buggies, Waggons, and Harness of all kinds, cheapest in Sydney. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES and VEHICLES of every description for Sale or Hire. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR bay Buggy or Carriage HORSES, 15 hands 2 inches; go well in single harness, £20. Gibson and Co.

BAY HORSE, new Spring Cart, and Harness, £20 the lot; Horse, new Tip Dray, and Harness, £16; 2 first-class Thrupp's Dogcarts, £20 to £25 each.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

CHESNUT COB, first-class hack, up to 15 stone weight, and quiet, £12. GIBSON and CO.

NEW light American WAGGON and Harness, with pair bay Horses for £55. Gibson and Co., Pitt-st.

A PAIR of thoroughbred Pointer PUPS, for SALE, 4 months old. 407, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

TOP BUGGY for SALE, in good order, cheap. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Castlereagh-street.

SECOND-HAND PHAETON, and Double BUGGY for SALE. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, BUGGY and double set of silver-mounted HARNESS. St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE—up to any weight—a favourite HORSE, sound and quiet, and really worthy the attention of any one who wants a first-class up-standing hack, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony. Would make a handsome buggy horse. Address T. X., 101, HERALD Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
the
RACE COURSE HOTEL,
Centrally and most advantageously situated at
NEWTOWN, ARALUEN,
on the main thoroughfare and commanding the most extensive trade on this Gold Field.
The spacious Bar, with every convenience, pannelled throughout with cedar, with patent Beer Engine and other requisites; large private Sitting-Room adjoining, with two large Bedrooms leading therefrom.
The Bar Parlour; the Commercial Room, with Bedroom attached.
The capacious Ball Room, with walls pannelled and in perfect order, and two Bedrooms adjoining.
The splendid Billiard Room, furnished with one of Hopkins and Stevens' best tables, and leading therefrom are two Bedrooms completely furnished and all in excellent order.
The Lodge Room, the same size as Ball Room, and directly over, is in constant demand, being used by all the principal societies in the valley, and being of itself no trifling income to the proprietor. An Ante Room adjoins.
There is also Bath Room, with plunge and shower bath, and a hair-dressing establishment attached to the premises, the whole of which is roofed with shingle and galvanized iron, no expense being spared by the proprietor to render this one of the most complete establishments in the southern district.
The Out-Buildings comprise large sleeping apartment, kitchen, furnished with every convenience, ovens, furnace and boilers, wash-house, sheds, &c., 9-stall stable and forage room, all enclosed with paling fence. Also, a two-acre paddock.
It is scarcely possible to do justice to this valuable property within the limits of an advertisement, but the auctioneer cannot but feel that he is guaranteed in stating it is one of the best, if not the best, paying properties in this district; its position unequalled, and the fittings internally are all of such thorough substantial character and in such good order as stamps it as an acquisition to any landlord, and is well worthy the attention of all those on the look out for a first-class hotel. The trade to the establishment is large and respectable, and the bottle business very extensive. Not less than a thousand pounds worth of wines and spirits being always kept on hand in the capacious cellars to meet the steady and increasing demand in that profitable line. The proprietor now retires into private life, and the auctioneer has free power to state that everything in connection with house, shares in gold claims, &c., are for positive sale.
2 shares in Big Engine Claim
8¼ shares out of 20 in Wooden Bottom Claim
9 claim horses, drays and harness
Buggy, horse, and harness.
N.B.—As this property will be in the market for a short time only, an early application is necessary, either to Mr. R. U. THOMAS, Newtown, Araluen; or to Mr. TEKS, John Frazer and Co., Sydney

FOR SALE, cheap, two good substantial HOUSES in Castlereagh-street, and one in Goulburn-street.
GORMAN and MILLER, 183, Pitt-street.

CLARENCE DISTRICT.
RICHMOND RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.
HARRISON and JONES are instructed by Alexander Campbell, Esq., to offer for PRIVATE SALE,
That valuable CATTLE PROPERTY known as
TUNSTALL,
consisting of Tunstall, Rose Hill, and Nimben, on the north branch Richmond River (to which steamers and sailing vessels trade regularly).
Together with 5500 head superior CATTLE, being chiefly the progeny of IMPORTED HEREFORD BULLS, three of which are still on the Station. These cattle bear the DOG brand, so favourably known to the Southern buyers. No stock has been removed from the Station for nearly two years.
The IMPROVEMENTS are most complete, including Boiling-down Establishment.
Or may be subdivided thus:—
TUNSTALL Station, with 1500 head cattle, more or less
ROSE HILL Station, with 2000 ditto, ditto
NIMBEN Station, with 2000 ditto, ditto.
The whole of this property is magnificently watered and grassed, and the improvements complete on each station.
Full particulars in last Saturday's HERALD.
HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, &c., &c.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above, and other lots.
☞ Regular Sales:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.

Handsome Barouche and Harness.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has for sale, privately,
A splendid barouche, by Thrupp and Maberly, and set of harness
Also, a good assortment of American and colonial built buggies, &c., &c.

Powerful Colts and Fillies, from the Crookwell.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Warn to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock,
60 head splendid colts and fillies, adapted for all purposes.

Omnibus, 7 Horses, and Harness.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
The omnibus "Invincible," made to carry 25 passengers
7 useful harness horses, accustomed to 'bus work, and 4-horse harness.

Prime Fat Wedders.

At the Yards, Castlereagh-street, WEDNESDAY.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. are instructed by Mr. Francis Jenkins, of Buckingbong, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
450 prime fat wedders.
☞ No reserve.

Wool
Tallow.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouses, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
123 bales wool
20 casks tallow.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of 3 good horses, dray, and harness
A bay horse, buggy, and harness
A lot of country horses, just arrived
Drays, spring-cart, buggies, carriages. &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Clarke to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1200 store sheep, consisting of ewes, wethers, and hoggets, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

G. M. PITT has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Retreat farm, Bringelly, the residence of F. Borton, Esq., on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
750 Southdown sheep, consisting of ewes, lambs, and fat wethers
29 cows, broken in to milk, a picked dairy herd
80 head heifers and steers; also
5 horses.
The auctioneer particularly calls the attention of buyers to this sale, for great care has been bestowed on the breeding of these sheep.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from F. Borton, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Retreat farm, Bringelly, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, kitchen and dairy utensils, farming implements, buggies, double and single harness; also some very valuable cart mares, colts and fillies.
Terms, cash.
A four-horse coach will be at the Liverpool Terminus, to meet intending purchasers, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John Brown, Esq., of Canonba, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
947 fat and store ewes, in lots.

Ellis and Co.'s Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 12 o'clock,
700 prime fat sheep, per steamer.

On SATURDAY, 13th March.

Fourteen half-acre Allotments of Land for Sale at Burwood.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James Edrop, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the Ground, at Burwood, on SATURDAY, 13th March, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
14 allotments of land, about half-acre each, situated at Burwood, facing the Parramatta Road, close to Neich's Inn, and within a few minutes' walk of the RAILWAY STATION, and opposite to the Roman Catholic Church. 'BUSES pass every hour.
This land is most beautifully situated, and commands a view of Hen and Chicken Bay, and the suburbs of Sydney, extending to the Lighthouse.
Any person wishing to purchase land for a PRIVATE RESIDENCE should not lose this opportunity, as the situation cannot be SURPASSED, being high and dry, and exceedingly healthy.
Terms—25 per cent. at the fall of the hammer, the residue at the completion of the conveyance.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
Plan of these allotments on view at the Office of SULLIVAN and TINDALE, 400, George-street, Sydney.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
140 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.
Paddock-fed, and represented very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at his yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
144 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

WEDNESDAY, February 17th.

To Butchers and others of Illawarra, Camden, Picton, and Menangle, &c.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
1000 Prime Store Wethers
200 Fat ditto
20 Head Fat Cattle.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER will sell the above, now on their way down, at Byrne's Yards, Campbelltown, THIS DAY, Wednesday, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.
After the sale of the above, C. A. S. will dispose of any other stock sent in for sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from J. V. Cooper, Esq., Collector, to sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street South, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
Twelve (12) head prime and very weighty fat bullocks, paddock-fed
Forty (40) very prime fat calves and yearlings.
Buyers are requested to be punctual.

BUTLER and INGLIS are instructed by Mr. Peter Brown to sell by auction, on the Ground, 164, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
8 first-class milking cows, in full milk
2 horses, broken to harness
Milk-cart, cans, &c., complete
Sheds, casks, tubs, &c.; poultry, &c. Also,
A quantity of furniture
Goodwill of milk business.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

ELLIS AND CO. will sell by auction, at their depot, 763, George-street South, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY next,
A team working bullocks, dray, and gear complete.

Sperm Oil
Black Oil
Whalebone.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
45 tuns sperm oil
30 ditto black ditto
1 ton whalebone.
Terms, cash.

BUILDING SITES—UNRESERVED SALE.

SYDNEY COMMON.

To Capitalists, Builders, and others.

13 Allotments South Head Road.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to sell by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND,
13 allotments, having frontages 25 to 37 feet to Leinster-street, extending to reserved road at rear.
To the many inquirers and intending purchasers, the Auctioneer begs to intimate that these, the best of the Sydney Common allotments, are now in the market for unreserved sale, having every desirable requisite, fronting a good road, splendid view, not to be surpassed in any suburb of Sydney, overlooking the Water Reserve, Moore Park, Randwick, and extending to George's River, &c. Under these circumstances a lengthy advertisement is unnecessary.
Lithograph plans obtainable at Town Hall.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Just landed, ex late arrivals.
Superior Silver and Electroplated Ware
Splendid Gilt Brooches, Rings, &c.
Jet Goods, Double and Single Guns, &c.

To Country Storekeepers, Jewellers, Ironmongers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

14 Cases Silver and Plated Ware, Ironmongery, &c., comprising—
Choice Tea and Coffee Services, richly embossed
Elegant Tea and Coffee Pots
Handsome Cruets, 4, 5, and 6 holes
Liquor and Pickle Frames, coloured bottles
Cake and Bread Baskets
Salts, Peppers, Mustard, Cream, &c., Pots
Splendid E. P. Kettles and Stands
Handsome Iron and P. M. Trays
Gilt Buckles, Clasps
Elegant Gilt, Silver, &c., Brooches, Earrings
Scarf Rings, Pins, Signet Rings, &c.
Cameo Pins and Brooches, Jet Goods
Double and Single Barrel Guns
Coloured and Plain Lithographs
Engravings, Oil Paintings, Prints, &c.
Coloured Indiarubber Balls
Accordeons, assorted, &c.
Memo. Books, &c.
Walking Sticks.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
14 cases as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Librarians
Booksellers
Schools of Arts
Collegiate Institutions
Clergymen, Students
Literary Gentlemen.

Important Sale by Auction, of
THE VALUABLE LIBRARY
of R. W. M. Johnson, Esq., (in consequence of his departure for England), comprising upwards of
600 VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS,
CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, POETICAL,
THEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL,
and in every department of literature; amongst which will be found some very rare and valuable works, not to be purchased elsewhere in the colonies, or even in England.
Catalogues will be speedily published.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
The whole of the above valuable library.
Catalogues and further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneers' offices, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 2 o'clock.

To Publicans and others.
Brandy, Gin, Port, Sherry, Rum, Tobacco, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 17th February, at 2 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt-street.
16 gallons of Martell's best brandy, 3 cases of gin, 5 cases of port, 5 cases sherry, 2 jars of treacle, piping and utensils, tobacco, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, clothing, Crimean shirts, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Finest New Season Congous,
ex Sidonia.

To Close Accounts.
Under instructions from the Importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice chops of the cargo, viz:—

No. 55—36	chests finest kaisou congou
56—5	half ditto ditto
4—55	chests choicest ditto ditto
2—75	half-chests ditto ditto
48-49—71	chests ordinary ditto
8—50	ditto ditto ditto
27-28—218	half-chests ditto ditto.

The above comprise the finest quality in the market, and, being for positive sale, should not be lost sight of by the trade, and can be liquored previous to sale.
Terms, liberal.

Sugars.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
320 mats fine straw crystals, yellow counters, and browns.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Sinclair's Bacon.
Compton's N.W. Cheese.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 cases Sinclair's bacon
29 cases Compton's N.W. cheese.
Terms at sale.

Preserved Fish.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
98 packages preserved fish, in firkins and barrels, comprising salmon, herrings, mackerel, &c.
Also,
20 cases Finden haddocks.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.
Now Landing ex Yang Tsze.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
40 pockets prime Kent hops.
Terms, liberal.

Wotherspoon's Confectionery.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond over WS,
590-614—10 cases (tin-lined), each containing 12 10-lb. boxes, mixed comfits, in 4-oz pockets
505-514— 9 cases, ditto, ditto ditto, with all faults.
Terms, cash.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.
New Goods, just landing, ex late arrivals.

At the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
389 packages oilmen's stores and general groceries.
Terms at sale.

London and Colonial Company's
PORTER.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
— cases London and Colonial Company's pint porter.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels currants.
Terms at sale.

Bass's No. 3 Ale.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on 17th February at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Bass's No 3 ale.
Terms at sale.

Everett's Blacking.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 casks Everett's blacking, A, each 6 dozen.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

THIS DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock.

To Clothiers, Outfitters, and others.

R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY,
Men's black doe sacs
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Ditto fancy ditto ditto
Ditto reversible sacs, men's millers' mole trousers
Ditto pilot reefers, blue diagonal trousers and vests
Ditto fancy doe vests
Ditto trousers and vests
Boys' and youths' fancy doe sacs
Ditto ditto black ditto
Ditto fancy doe trousers
Men's byzantine and venetian shirts
Ditto white ground and fancy crimean shirts
Boys' black cloth caps
Men's black and drab felt hats
Ditto drab Yankees.
As R. G. V. is relinquishing the auction business, the whole of the above will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.

Clearing-out Sale,
THIS DAY, 17th instant.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Clothiers, Shippers, Dealers, Speculators, and others.

About 23 Original Packages, and
32 Broken ditto
General Drapery, Clothing, &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

R. G. VALLACK (who is relinquishing his auction business) has received instructions from his constituents to positively clear all the goods which he holds on their respective accounts, he will therefore offer, THIS DAY,
The whole of the stock now in his Rooms, comprising
27 and 30 inch winceys
Fancy dress stuffs
33 and 36 inch greys
68 and 72 inch ditto
Lilac and purple prints
Linen diapers and huckabacks
Saxony and imitation Welsh flannels
9-4 and 10-4 super and medium blankets
Brown cotton half-hose, heavy and light
Women's brown and white cotton hose
Women's and girls' straw hats
Black and coloured velvets
And balance of various packages, the whole of which will cleared without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Imperative Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, February 17th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
32 packages, now landing ex Sir John Lawrence,

Light-ground crimeans	Mantles
Melton ditto	Covered skirts
Shepherd's check ditto	¾ hemmed cambric handkerchiefs
Under flannels	Madder pockets
Men's doe trousers	West End collars
Men's ditto, and vests to match	Grey calicoes
Men's doe suits	Flannels
Men's striped half-hose	Woollens, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Astrachan and Fancy Jackets
Fancy Covered Skirts (new shapes).

THIS DAY, Wednesday, February 17th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
One case Astrachan and fancy jackets
One case fancy covered skirts (new shapes).
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, February 17th.

☞ FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

☞ TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHAS. TEAKLE has received positive instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
21 ORIGINAL PACKAGES,
comprising
27, 30, 33, and 36 inch greys
8-4 grey sheetings and twilled sheetings
72, 90, 96, and 108 twilled domestics
Heavy family mediums and croydons
Mull, book, and spot book muslins
Black alpacas
Imitation Saxony and Welsh flannels
72, 90, 96, and 108 mosquito nets
Women's white cotton hose
Men's brown half-hose
Paper collars (linen-faced), &c., &c.
Terms liberal.
☞ Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in attendance, as the Auctioneer's instructions are to place every line to the highest bidder.

WEDNESDAY, February 17th, 1869.

Invoice 50 Packages.

Nathan Joseph's Boots and Shoes.

Now landing ex Dunbar Castle.
Under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 packages N. Joseph's boots and shoes, comprising—Ladies' kid polish boots, and fancy stitch, fur kid, murrel, fancy lasting, fancy cashmere, children's kid and cashmere.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, February 18th, 1869.

Household Furniture
Glass, Sundries, Harness
Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, February 18th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above.

PICK OF PYRMONT.

Important to Capitalists.

To close Partnership Accounts.

A Stone-built Shop, 11 rooms, Harris-street
Blacksmith's Shop, and Wheelwright's Shop, in Harris-street
Brick Cottage, 3 rooms, Pyrmont-street
Weatherboard Cottage, 3 rooms, Pyrmont-street
Also Stock-in-Trade, Lease, and Goodwill; Horses, Carts, and Sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the proprietors to sell, on the ground, Harris-street and Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, on WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1869, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties, having frontages to the two principal streets in Pyrmont:—
70 feet frontage to Harris-street
70 ditto to Pyrmont-street,
known as Buchan's property.
On the Harris-street frontage is erected a stone-built house, 11 rooms, and outhouses.
On the Pyrmont-street frontage a brick cottage, 3 rooms; also a weatherboard cottage of 3 rooms.
This property is held under a lease of 84 years, subject to a ground rent of £16 10s per annum.
One allotment, 25 feet frontage to both streets, is let at £23 per annum.
The above offers to small capitalists an opportunity for investment seldom to be found, forming a most complete property, admirably adapted for a hotel.
Tittle unexceptionable. Deeds can be seen at the offices of Messrs. NORTON and BARKER.
Terms liberal.

After the sale of the above property,
Tools of trade of butcher's shop, fixtures, sausage machine, fillers, &c., and household furniture.
Tools and stock-in-trade of the blacksmith's shop, bellows, anvil, large quantities of steel, iron, &c.
Stock-in-trade of wheelwright's shop, spring-cart, wheels, shafts, felloes, spokes, boards, white lead, paint, grindstone, &c.; five horses, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
Every information can be obtained of Mr. W. GRISDALE, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

☞ TUESDAY, February 23rd, 1869.

250 Packages Cut Glassware,
comprising very superior assortment
of
Wines
Tumblers
Champagnes
Caraffs
Goblets
Ale Glasses.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Just landed ex Woolloomooloo.

To Wine and Glass Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, February, 23rd, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
250 packages cut glassware, comprising an extensive assortment of
Wines, tumblers, goblets, champagnes, liqueurs, ales, carrafis, and tumblers; moulded and plain tumblers, cut clarets, hocks.
Packed in small cases, and well adapted for country storekeepers and others.
☞ Attention is particularly directed to this important sale.
Terms at sale.

10 Cases
Men's Clothing, Crimean Shirts, &c.

On THURSDAY, 18th, and
FRIDAY, 19th instant,
at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
10 cases, comprising
Flannel under shirts
Chintz crimean ditto
Plain melton ditto
Kersey pants ditto
Doe trousers and vests
Dark fancy doe trousers
Venetian shirts
Blue serge ditto
Men's mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Witney reversible sacs
Fancy doe vests
Boy's regattas, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale
of 56 Packages of
Drapery, Manchester and Glasgow Goods.

Now landing ex recent arrivals.

On THURSDAY, 18th, and
FRIDAY, 19th instant.

At 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers and consignees to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above named days,
A large and valuable assortment of general drapery, consisting of
5-4 and 9-8 fancies
5-4 lilacs
¾ winceys, plain and fancy
Camlets and tartans
36 in. longcloths and shirtings
Horrockses' longcloths
Coloured roll shirtings
Linen diapers and huckabacks
36 in. unions and croydons
Irish linens
8-4 bleached sheetings
8-4 grey ditto
4-4 and 33 in. grey domestics
Forfars
Tailors' canvas
Diaper and huck towels
6-4 oil baize
Madder and turkey pockets
¾ linen hemmed ditto
Spun bands
Furniture chintz
Brown damask cloths
⅞ and ¾ damask napkins
Bleached damasks
Imperial and Dutch tapes
Tapes in boxes
Black patent velvets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463194

On FRIDAY, February 19, at 11 o'clock.

At Clifford, Potts Point, the residence of F. H. Dangar, Esq.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

2400 Sterling Silver Plate
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s best Electro-plate
Richly-cut Glass
Rare Proof Engravings
Valuable Ornaments
Marble Statuary
Oil Paintings
Old and Valuable Curiosities
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
CARRIAGE HORSES
ELEGANT LANDAU, built to order by Starey, of Nottingham
LIGHT BROUGHAM, by the same celebrated maker
Handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Adelbert, Long Acre
Single and Double Silver-mounted Harness
All-over Hogskin Saddles, &c.

For particulars, see Catalogues.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. H. Dangar, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, "Clifford," Potts' Point, on FRIDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,

GLASSWARE.

1 Cut wines
2 Cut wines
3 Tumbles
4 Champagnes
5 Custards
6 Jellies
7 Finger glasses
8 Four water caraffes and tumblers
9 Water bottles and 2 goblets, cut and engraved
10 Six glass dishes
11 Four salt cellars
12 Celery vase
13 Three cake dishes
14 Two preserve dishes
15 Pickle bottle
16 Four cut decanters, 2 quarts and 2 pints
17 Three ditto
18 Claret jug
19 Water jug
20 Flower stand
21 Three cruet bottles

CHINA, &c.

22 Painted china breakfast service
23 Three jugs
24 Handsome dinner service
25 Handsome painted dessert service
26 Two fruit dishes
27 Eleven cups and basin, painted china
28 Elegant coffee service, painted china.

STERLING SILVER.

29 Liquor stand
30 Cake basket
31 Fish knife and fork
32 Soup ladle
33 Pair grape scissors
34 Butter knife
35 Two gravy spoons
36 Four sauce ladles
37 Twelve table forks
38 Twelve dessert forks
39 Twelve table spoons
40 Twelve dessert spoons
41 Twelve tea spoons
42 Four salt spoons
43 Sugar sifter
44 Moist sugar spoon
45 Pair sugar tongs
46 Mustard spoon
47 Teapot
48 Sugar basin
49 Milk jug
50 Sugar vase
51 Case dessert knives and forks.

ELECTROPLATE.

52 2 chamber candlesticks
53 Two piano candlesticks
54 Chamber candlestick with glass shade
55 Four pillar candlesticks
56 Salver
57 Salver
58 Teapot
59 Coffee pot
60 Hot water kettle
61 Egg frame
62 Cake basket
63 Butter pot
64 Egg frame
65 Two side dishes
66 Toast rack
67 Handsome cruet, 8 bottles
68 Breakfast cruet
69 Ditto
70 Ditto
71 Four dish covers
72 Liquor stand
73 Twelve table forks
74 Twelve table spoons
75 Twelve dessert forks
76 Twelve dessert spoons
77 Twelve tea spoons
78 Four skewers
79 Four salt spoons
80 Four egg spoons
81 Pair sugar tongs
82 Sugar sifter
83 Pair nut crackers
84 Hot water plate
85 Five dish covers

DINING-ROOM.

86 Handsome marble clock, by Hardy, Bros.
87 Three Japanese bronze incense burners
88 Two ditto bronze tazzas
89 Two handsome china vases
90 Proof engraving, "Many Happy Returns of the Day"
91 Ditto "Not Caught Yet"
92 Ditto "Highland Ferry Boat"
93 Fender and irons
94 Brussels carpet, House of Lords pattern
95 Rug to match
96 Mahogany dining-room suite, covered in morocco, consisting of 9 chairs, 1 easy chair, couch
97 Telescope dining table, with spare leaves
98 Table cover
99 Massive sideboard, with cellaret and plate glass back
100 Moderator lamp, painted china
101 Two marble tazzas
102 Dejeuner service
103 Child's chair
104 Tea caddy, buhl inlaid
105 Dumb waiter
106 Cornice and curtains
107 Three handsome P.M. trays
108 Three tea trays
109 Moderator lamp
110 Toddy kettle
111 Ivory-handled table cutlery
112 Champagne nippers and crumb brush, salad spoon, and fork
113 Bell and sundries
114 Flute in case
115 Coal scuttle
116 Revolver in case.

DRAWING-ROOM.

117 Handsome carved gilt pier glass, 50 x 40
118 Beautiful pair medallion vases
119 Pair toilet bottles
120 Marble centre vase
121 Pair blue and gold lustres
122 Pair Neapolitan jars
123 Fender and irons
124 Brussels carpet
125 Hearthrug
126 Marble etruscan vase
127 Japanese counter box and counters
128 Japanese card receiver
129 Sevres china card basket
130 Two handsome walnut card tables
131 Japanese picnic case
132 Egyptian vase
133 Dresden china flower holder
134 Eight shells
134 Two china vases
136 Two P. M. tables
137 Elegant drawing-room suite in walnut, covered fin green and gold silk damask, consisting of 6 chairs, easy chair, lounge, lady's chair, 2 foot-stools, music stool, and extra piece silk
138 Walnut shaped loo-table
139 Table cover
140 Sofa table
141 Brilliant-toned pianoforte in walnut, by John Broadwood and Son, 6¾ octaves, trichord treble, and all the latest improvements
142 Harmonium, by Alexandre, in rosewood, drawing-room model, 16 stops, knee-swell, and percussion action
143 Walnut canterbury
144 Ditto whatnot
145 Three ostrich eggs
146 Two elegant ruby vases
147 Two Etruscan marble vases
148 Chinese punch-bowl and stand
149 Ornaments
150 Stereoscope
151 Feather flowers under shade
152 Valuable collection of Australian insects and butterflies
153 A rare proof engraving, "The Silver Cord loosened"
154 Walnut work table
155 P.M. table
156 Two sycamore chairs
157 Folding ditto
158 Parian marble statuette, "Go to Sleep"
158A 2 highly valuable oil paintings, Boors Carousing, by a celebrated Dutch artist, being copies of Tenier's celebrated paintings in the Dulwich Gallery, which cost the nation 10,000 guineas
158B 2 oil paintings—marine pieces
159 Japanese cabinet
160 Maltese stone flower holder
161 Two folding chairs
162 Three Japanese wine trays
163 Two cornices, with lace and damask curtains
164 Two elegant Sèvres china figures
165 Three vases
166 Handsome walnut chiffoniere, plate glass doors and back
167 Marble tazza
168 Crayon—Study
169 Two chromos—Lake Como and Switzerland
170 Centre tazza, cut flint glass
171 Ceylon card receiver and box
172 Flower stand.

LIBRARY.

173 Walnut davenport
174 Very handsome walnut bookcase, plate-glass doors
175 Handsome mahogany escritoire and bookcase
176 Folding chair and cushion
177 Cornice poles and lace curtains
178 Valuable engraving—"Claude Duval"
179 Chromo lithograph—"Rome"
180 Ditto—"Venice"
181 Picture—"Picture—"Beatrice de Cenci," in alabaster frame
182 Centre vase
183 Two blue and gold vases
184 Emu egg and sundries
185 Fender and irons
186 Brussels carpet and rug
187 Inkstand
188 Walnut cabinet sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson, in good order
189 Oval loo table
190 Table cover
190½ Barometer.

HALL.

191 Hall lamp
192 Hat and umbrella stand
193 Hall table
194 Oilcloth
195 Four mats
196 Two bronze boar head brackets.

STAIRS.

107 Stair carpet, cover, and rods.

UPPER HALL.

198 Two baronial chairs
199 Two statues on pedestals
200 Engraving—"English Merry Making"
201 Ditto—"Coming of Age"
202 Hall table and cover
203 Writing desk
204 Matting.

BEDROOM, No. 1

205 Raphael's "Madonna and Child," in alabaster frame
206 Water colour—"Taeping and Ariel"
207 Ornaments on mantelpiece
208 Dressing case
209 Toilet glass, marble stand
210 Toilet table
211 Two chairs
212 Handsome Winfield's 4-post brass bedstead
213 Pair palliasses
214 Hair mattress
215 Mosquito curtains
216 Child's cot and mattress
217 Mahogany wardrobe
218 Sofa, covered in chintz, and cover
219 Occasional table
220 Matting, rug, and carpeting.

DRESSING-ROOM.

221 Double marble washstand and furniture
222 Towel horse
223 Walnut chair
224 Matting

No. 2.

225 Toilet glass, marble slab
226 Toilet table
227 Photograph—"Derby Day"
228 Engraving—"The Surprise"
229 Ditto—"Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair"
230 Marble washstand and furniture
231 Fender
232 Ornaments on mantelpiece
233 Four-post state bedstead
234 Hair mattress
235 Bolster and curtains
236 Chest drawers
237 Toilet glass
238 Feather flowers, under shade
239 Reclining chair
240 Towel horse
241 Picture—"An Episode of the Russian War
242 Water colour—"Yacht"
243 Matting, rug, and carpet
244 Three chairs

NURSERY.

245 Half-tester bedstead and mattress
246 Bolster, pillow, and curtains
247 Washstand and furniture
248 Towel horse
249 Toilet glass
250 Toilet table
251 Small chest drawers
252 Nursery fender
253 Large chest drawers
254 Hearth rug
255 Coal scuttle
256 Chair.

No. 3 BEDROOM.

257 Toilet glass
258 Toilet table
259 Small chest drawers
260 Chest drawers
261 Taper tubular 4-post bedstead and palliasse
262 Hair mattress
263 Feather bolster, 2 pillows
264 Curtains and valance
265 Carpet
266 Marble-slab washstand and furniture
267 Two chairs
268 Engraving, "Maid of Athens."

BEDROOM, No. 4.

269 Chest drawers
270 Nursing chair
271 Toilet table
272 Towel horse
273 Half-tester bedstead
274 Wool mattress
275 Dressing case.

BEDROOM, No. 5.

276 Clothes basket
277 Clothes press
278 Oil painting, "Blind Man," by James Pibus
279 Engraving
280 Plate chest.

BATHROOM.

281 Churn
282 Towel horse
283 Ditto
284 Foot bath, slop-pail, and can
285 Sponge bath and sponge.

SERVANTS' ROOM.

286 Toilet glass
287 Ditto table
288 Chest drawers
289 Half-tester bedstead, pillows
290 Two mattresses and curtains
291 Half-tester bedstead
292 Two mattresses
293 Pillows and curtains
294 Chairs
295 Two washstands and furniture
296 Towel horse
297 Clothes basket
298 Refrigerator
299 Dripstone
300 Cedar table.

PANTRY.

301 Kitchen dresser
302 Meat safe
303 Matting.

KITCHEN.

304 Clock
305 Table
306 Five chairs
307 Large dresser
308 Tea kitchen
309 Holloware
310 Tinware
311 Matting.

YARD.

312 Holloware
313 Sundries
314 Kent's knife cleaner
315 Case jam.

LAUNDRY.

316 Three tubs and stand
317 Ironing stove and board
318 Table
319 Clothes horse
320 Clothes baskets.

VERANDAH AND LAWN.

321 Reclining chair
322 Iron rocking chair
323 Two Colebrook Dale garden seats, fern pattern
324 Ditto small ditto
325 Two ditto iron garden vases
326 Wooden garden seat.

STABLES.

The following lots will be offered at 2 o'clock precisely:—

327 Handsome mail phaeton, built to order by Aldebert, Long Acre
328 Elegant landau, manufactured by Starey, Nottingham
329 Light brougham, manufactured by Starey, Nottingham
330 Mail phaeton
331 Pair handsome upstanding bay carriage horses
332 Set silver-mounted double harness, round reins
333 Set ditto double harness
334 Set ditto single harness
335 Allover hogskin saddle
336 Ditto
337 Kerosene lamp
338 Garden hose
339 Harness cupboard
400 Set double harness
401 Stable implements
402 Sundries.

Terms, cash.

Intending purchasers are informed that the above will be on view on THURSDAY, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m., and are invited to be punctual in their attendance on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, next the HERALD.

To Furniture Buyers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
12 Walnut Drawing-room Suite Frames in the white
6 Oval Walnut Loo Tables
12 Cases Cane Chairs
Whatnots, Commodes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases furniture.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, next the HERALD Office.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Elegant and Substantial English-manufactured FURNITURE.

Just landed ex Magellan, from London.

Imported specially by the owner, who is compelled to return to England.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A very beautiful walnutwood Duke of Edinburgh drawing-room suite, consisting of
12 chairs
2 easy chairs
2 Victoria chairs
2 settee couches
1 music chair
1 centre ottoman, covered with rich blue and gold satin damask
2 richly-carved loo tables
Handsome walnut cabinet, with plateglass doors and back
2 piano companions
2 handsome card tables
Lady's davenport
Music canterbury
2 whatnots
2 willow chairs.
This suite is most complete, and one of the handsomest in the colony.
A brilliant-toned walnut wood pianoforte, 7 octaves trichord, with all the latest improvements, manufactured to order by those celebrated makers Messrs. Kirkman and Sons, and cost 90 guineas
A few very elegant vases, statuettes, and lustres
2 massive carved gilt oval pier glasses, 60 x 50.

MASSIVE DINING-ROOM SUITE,

in solid Spanish mahogany, covered with morocco, consisting of
2 elegant lounges
12 chairs, with stuffed backs, and castors
2 easy chairs
Massive sideboard, with plate-glass back
Oil-polished telescope table, with patent screw
Large handsome dumb waiter.

BEDROOM SUITE.

In the best walnut wood, consisting of
A handsome toilet table and glass
Marble-top washstand, to match
2 elegant wardrobes, with plate-glass centre doors
2 chests of drawers
12 chairs
2 commodes
2 towel horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At Woottonga, Kirribilli Point, North Shore, the residence of Frederick Lassetter, Esq.
Highly important Sale by Auction, of valuable Household Furniture and Effects, Silver Plate, Richly Cut-glass, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. Lassetter, Esq. (who intends visiting Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Woottonga, North Shore, on TUESDAY, February 23rd,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future issue.

At the Railway Terminus, Devonshire-street.
THURSDAY MORNING.

By order of the Agent of William Watkins, Esq.

The Plant of a Contractor, comprising
Portable Forges
Chains, Single and Double Iron Blocks
Mining Picks, Quarry and Masons' Picks
Jumpers, Bars, Scrapers, Jenny Wheels
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils
Swage Block, &c., &c., &c.

Important to Contractors and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, Devonshire-street, on THURSDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
The entire plant of a contractor, including the above, and a variety of other articles.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons.

Just landed ex Dunbar Castle.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, in his Rooms, in the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed in splendid order ex Dunbar Castle, comprising
Ladies' French and English cashmere E.S., S.H., T.P.H. and M.H.
Ladies' lasting ditto M.H.
Ladies' coloured cashmere, E.S., S.H., and M.H.
Ladies' memel E.S., T.P.H., and M.H.
Ladies' levant, ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' kid E.S., T.P.H., and M.H.
Girls' 6-9 kid, memel, black and coloured cashmere, S.H., T.P.H., and M.H.
Girls' 10-13 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Girls' 11-1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Children's black and coloured cashmere and morocco balmorals and E.S.
In great variety.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

THURSDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of the Manufacture of John Lea and Son, Stafford.

Just landed ex Magellan.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured by Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome with positive instructions to sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, in his Rooms, at the Australian Mart, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of ladies' kid boots, of the manufacture of John Lea and Son, Stafford, just landed ex Magellan, in splendid order.
Note.—To country buyers especially this invoice offers a really good opportunity of replenishing stocks with a first-class winter assortment.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Positively without reserve.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

THURSDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes, Grindery, Elastic Web, &c.
In the Assigned Estate of J. G. Griffiths, Boot Manufacturer, of Botany Road.

To Boot Manufacturers, Country Buyers, the Trade, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions from the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of J. G. Griffiths to sell by auction, in his Rooms, at the Australian Mart, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Men's, women's, and children's colonial-made boots and shoes, and closed uppers
Grindery, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED to THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the balance of Ironmongery Stock, comprising the unsold lots as per supplementary catalogue, commencing at Lot 878, and including the whole of the Yard Goods, with a large quantity of Job Lots to clear.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. E. C. Weekes and Co. to sell by auction, on their premises, 398, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above, fuller particulars of which will appear to-morrow.
Terms, liberal.

Purchasers at former sales will oblige by clearing their lots THIS DAY.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Wyndow, Dairyman.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Wemyss-street, Stanmore,
5 cows, 8 pigs, poultry, saddle, bridle, and sundries.

BURREN ESTATE,
ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN.

For Positive Sale.—By order of the Mortgagee.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 20th February.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th February, at half-past 2 o'clock,

LOT 1,

COTTAGE, containing passage, four rooms, kitchen, &c., out-houses, and plentiful supply of water, together with one acre land (more or less), well fenced, and planted with fruit trees.
N.B.—The above fronts the Railway line, having a frontage of about 380 feet.

LOT 2,

SEVEN ALLOTMENTS LAND, each 40 feet, frontage to George-street, by a depth of 100 feet, well fenced, trenched, and planted with fruit trees.
N.B.—The above will be sold separately, if required.

LOT 3.

THREE ALLOTMENTS LAND, 140 feet frontage to Burren-street, by a depth of 100 feet, well fenced.

LOT 4.

BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, verandahs front and rear, six rooms, detached kitchen, out-houses, &c., good garden. Built on allotment 98 feet frontage to George-street by a depth of 100 feet.
After which, on private account,

LOT 5.

TWO ALLOTMENTS LAND, having a frontage of 90 feet to the Erskineville Road by a good depth to Burren-street.
Terms liberal.

Plan may be viewed, and full particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at his offices, No. 401, George-street, Sydney; or from Mr. G. Langhorne, Estate Agent, Newtown Road.

QUEENSLAND.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

For absolute Sale,
on
TUESDAY, the 6th April next,
That very choice first-class Sheep Station, known as
SONOMA,
situated in the North Kennedy District, about 75 miles from the TOWN of BOWEN, and comprising the three splendid blocks of country, called
LOCKWOOD,
STAYWOOD,
and KILBROOK,
lately belonging to Messrs. Patterson and Landsborough, having been selected by the last named gentleman for his own occupation, out of the vast scope of country he explored.
The improvements on the station are of a substantial and complete character.

The Stock to be sold with this Station comprises
16,200 SHEEP, more or less, and
350 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.
*** The herd will not be mustered, but with the Stores, Horses, and the whole of the working plant, particulars of which may be obtained at the Auctioneers, will be given to the purchaser free of charge.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 6th April next, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable sheep property.

The SONOMA STATION deservedly bears the character of being one of the best sheep properties of its size in Northern Queensland. The whole of the run is richly grassed, and is entirely
FREE FROM GRASS SEED,
the great plague of Queensland stations. It is well watered, and, from the natural features of the country, could easily be fenced at an inconsiderable outlay, and made equal to 50,000 to 60,000 sheep—in its present state it is estimated to carry 30,000 sheep in all seasons.

The IMPROVEMENTS are very good. They include a very COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and storeroom; kitchen, containing 3 rooms; men's hut, and a capital well-watered paddock of about 240 acres.

With Sonoma will be sold the following flocks, viz.:—

EWES—5 years old, and aged	..	1177	
3, 4, and 5 years	..	1230	
1½ and 3 years..	..	1839	
Mixed	..	1230	
Weaners	..	1900	
Total ewes, more or less	..		7376
WETHERS—4, 5 years, and aged	..	2313	
1½ and 3 years..	..	2095	
Mixed	..	803	
Hoggetts	..	1900	
Total wethers, more or less..			7111
RAMS—More or less ..	..		145
LAMBS—More or less ..	..		1630
Total sheep, more or less	..		16,262

The above station is now brought forward for absolute sale, to close accounts, and its high character, as a healthy breeding and fattening run, points it out as deserving every attention from those who are looking for an investment in a profitable Queensland Sheep Station.
SONOMA possesses important advantages over many northern runs, amongst which may be mentioned:—That the proceeds of its clip of wool have covered its expenses for the year; that the increase in lambs has been very large; that it is capable of fattening its surplus stock, and has a ready market close at hand in Bowen, as well as being within easy distance of the Boiling Down Establishment at Cleveland, and that it was selected by that well known judge of country Mr. Landsborough, the explorer, for his own use and occupation.
Terms, liberal.

CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Executrix of the late Clark Irving, Esq.

The following magnificent
CATTLE STATIONS,
lying between the CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS, and bounded on the east by the PACIFIC OCEAN, forming the well known properties of the late Clark Irving, Esq., viz.:—
ASHBY, LAGAN
BUNGAWAULBYN, TRAVELLER'S REST
ELLANGOWAN and DOUBLE DUKE.

These choice runs adjoin each other, and include an area of about
256,380 ACRES
of rich grazing country, besides having the advantage of the three miles reserve along the coast, between the mouths of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, an extent of additional run which cannot be estimated at less than 60,000 or 70,000 acres.
The IMPROVEMENTS on each of the runs are substantial, and ample for working them.

With these stations will be sold
9000 HEAD, more or less,
of very superior well bred quiet CATTLE, the muster of which is nearly completed, and of which full particulars will be shortly published.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 16th March next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral properties, in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

Full particulars of the respective runs, improvements, and herd will appear in an early advertisement, or may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms, liberal.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

MONDAY, 15th March.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

WOOLLOMOOLOO BAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. William Forster, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The remaining eight allotments of land, part of the reclaimed block at WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY, viz.:—

	No. of Allotment.	No. of Section.	Frontage of Allotment.		Price per foot.
A	7	4	27	0	£4
B	2	5	35	0	£5
C	3	5	25	0	£4
D	4	5	25	0	£4
E	5	5	25	6	£4
F	6	5	25	6	£4
G	1	14	40	6	£5
H	2	14	40	6	£4

Lithographic plans may be obtained at the Rooms, and at the Surveyor-General's Office.

FRIDAY, 19th February.

TO BUILDERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

EVELEIGH ESTATE,
REDFERN and CHIPPENDALE,
Extending from the Botany Road to Shepherd's Darling Nursery Estate, and being portion of the well-known Hutchinson property.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS fronting Abercrombie, Eveleigh, Holden, Vine, and other good streets, each 20 feet frontage, with about 95 feet depth. The whole for absolute sale, on FRIDAY next, 19th February.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision can be obtained on application.
Terms, liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.
BALMAIN.

BUTCHER'S SHOP and DWELLING, BEATTIE-STREET, the MAIN ROAD to SYDNEY, adjoining Mrs. BARR'S PROPERTY, and now in the occupation of the proprietor, Mr. J. H. THOMAS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that ALLOTMENT of LAND having 30 feet frontage to DARLING-STREET (known as BEATTIE-STREET), with a depth of about 116 feet extending back, and having 31½ feet frontage to JOHNSTON'S BAY ROAD, upon which and fronting DARLING-STREET is erected a shop and dwelling of 4 apartments, with detached machine-house, washhouse, 5-stall stable, shed, good yard, well of water, &c.

This property is in the market for positive sale, in consequence of the proprietor (from ill-health) being compelled to retire from the butchering business.
With the property will be sold the goodwill of the business, and the fittings, horses, and carts may be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BADEN BADEN VILLAS.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.

THREE DETACHED ROMANTICALLY SITUATED RESIDENCES on the ESPLANADE, Manly, opposite the highly improved PROMENADE RESERVE and the BAY OF BAIAE, Pacific Ocean. Each house contains 8 good rooms, with outoffices, and occupies a piece of land having a frontage of 50 feet to the most valuable portion of the Esplanade, a few yards from the STEYNE HOTEL.

In one or three lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS: One-half of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a term of years.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the attorney of H. G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
The BADEN BADEN VILLAS, Brighton, Manly Beach, the whole of which are now occupied by Mrs. Horner as the Clarendon Hotel.

The object of the present proprietor in offering these pleasantly situated villas for sale is to induce the public to take advantage of the opportunity for securing
COMFORTABLE MARINE VILLAS
in this salubrious popular resort.
It is not necessary to comment on the advantages of such a step, or to describe the attractions and beauties of Brighton, for they are familiar to thousands who yearly visit it, and who have acknowledged that for HEALTHFULNESS, SCENERY, and beauty of position it stands unrivalled in the colonies, and unequalled even by the many well-known watering places in Europe.

Large plan of the estate may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
That capital Sheep Station known as
ROOKWOOD,
comprising the two blocks of country called BAFFLE and PRAIRIE, situated in the Leichhardt District, on DEVERELL CREEK, ISAACS RIVER, about 70 miles from the town of WAVERLEY, BROAD SOUND.

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise everything necessary for working the Station with convenience and economy.

With Rookwood will be sold 9700 head, more or less, of really good SHEEP.
*** Stores, Dray, Bullocks, Milch Cattle (about 30 head), Working Plant, and other belongings to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation by arbitration.

Terms liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 6th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above compact station property.
ROOKWOOD contains an area of about 100 square miles of good grazing country, principally open forest, thickly grassed, of a healthy and fattening character. The run is abundantly supplied by the permanent waters of Deverell Creek, as well as by numerous water holes, and South Creek.

This property adjoins the well-known station, Arthur Downs, belonging to Messrs. Watt, M'Henry, and Co., and is only about 20 miles from the Post-office at Connor's River.

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a comfortable four-roomed VERANDAH COTTAGE, with kitchen also with verandahs, men's hut; woolshed, with lever press; drafting yards, large and small, and paddock enclosing about 680 acres; and five out-stations, huts, and yards.

With this property will be sold the following sheep:—

EWES—Maidens	1400	
4 and 5 years old	2650	
Aged...........	1000	
Total ewes, more or less		5050
WETHERS—Hoggetts	1133	
Mixed.........	2045	
Total wethers, more or less		3178
WEANERS—Mixed sexes, more or less		1400
RAMS—More or less		100
Total Sheep, more or less		9728

*** The ewe flocks are expected to lamb down in April-May, and June-July.

The above property is well worth the attention of a small capitalist, as it is a station which can be worked at small expense, and is now in the market for absolute sale to the highest bidder on the date mentioned.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND,
CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Containing 33 PERCHES, having frontage of 60 FEET to the east side of NEWCOMEN-STREET, between HUNTER and KING STREETS, with a depth of 148 feet, being lot 67 as per Government plan.

TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice block of land, in the very centre of the most valuable business position in the
CITY OF NEWCASTLE,
close to the post-office, principal banks, and the wharf.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

MANNING RIVER.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, containing 69 Acres, situated on OXLEY ISLAND, adjoining HARRIET'S and SMITH'S FARMS, a few miles from CUNDLETOWN.

TITLE.—ONE REMOVE FROM THE CROWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing by admeasurement 69 acres, more or less, situated on OXLEY ISLAND, MANNING RIVER, to which it has extensive deep water frontage, being the land proclaimed by Government as lot 4 on the 15th September, 1856.

About 18 acres of the above block of land have been cleared, and a portion of it brought under cultivation. It has a constant supply of good water from a never-failing spring, and as an agricultural property, possessing the advantage of direct water communication with the Sydney market by the Manning River steamers and coasters, it is worth particular attention from practical farmers.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ON FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

EVELEIGH HOUSE and GROUNDS.

This first-class COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, together with upwards of THREE ACRES OF GROUNDS, fronting Abercrombie and Eveleigh streets, close to Cleveland-street, and only a few yards from the city boundary, will be absolutely SOLD on the above date. Cards to view, also lithographic plans of the estate, may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

That justly celebrated Pastoral Property
NARRANDRA,
situated on the Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales, so favourably known as the property of the late James Peter, Esq., and more recently of James Flood, Esq.

Together with—
36,800 Sheep, more or less
100 Head Cattle, ditto.
Estimated grazing capabilities, 60,000 Sheep.

Terms.—One-third cash on the fall of the hammer, residue by approved bills at twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, dated from day of sale, and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage over the stations and stock.

HARRISON and JONES have received instructions from James Flood, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 17th February, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
That magnificent and centrally situated station, known as
NARRANDRA,
consisting of Narrandra and Boree, or Waddi Creek.
NARRANDRA has extensive frontage to the far-famed MURRUMBIDGEE River, and runs back about 22 miles.
BOREE, or WADDI CREEK is, for its size, second to none in the colony, being nearly all fine open country, and well grassed.
With this princely property will be sold the following stock, viz.:—

EWES.			WETHERS.		
1 year old	..	5690	1 year old ..	..	5377
2 ditto	..	2143	2 ditto	..	1911
3 ditto	..	2302	3 ditto	..	1217
4 ditto	..	4929	4 ditto	..	3481
5 ditto and upwards	..	4652	Rams	..	131
Weaners	..	2482	Weaners	..	2536
		21,198			14,653

Total, 36,851, all more or less.
100 Horses, chiefly broken in
100 Head Cattle
70 Pigs.
Together with every requisite for the efficient working of the station.
Stores, horses, drays, working plant, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The IMPROVEMENTS are most complete and substantial. On Narrandra, at the head station, which is situated about 12 miles from the river, there is an excellent house of 6 rooms, large kitchen, 2 rooms, oven, &c., meat store, 3 men's huts, large stable, hay shed, fowl-house, &c.; garden, with paling fence, cultivation paddock, sheep yards, stock and milking yards; a very large DAM, erected at a cost of £600, containing abundance of water even in this distressing season; a large horse paddock, 500 acres, three-rail fence, including, with subdivisions, the whole of the buildings and dam. The WOOLSHED is most complete, being about 100 feet by 20, with screw press, grated floor, and three men's huts; also, large iron boiler, for boiling down.
On Boree is a large house, 4 or 5 rooms, verandah, three men's huts, cultivation paddock, with three-rail fence; hay shed, stock and milking yards, horse paddocks, 400 acres.
The WATER IMPROVEMENTS are most elaborate, embracing 12 dams, all most faithfully built, and situated in the most advantageous positions; also, 14 tanks, all timbered at sides and top. In writing on the subject of water, on 31st December last, the Superintendent states:—"If you put down a well, with a good whim, on the Lower Boree, the run would carry 60,000 sheep—at present that part of the run is all idle."
In submitting this valuable property to public competition the auctioneers deem it superfluous to add anything, as the bare facts speak so eloquently themselves; they would, however, point to this station as one of those exceptionally well-watered and improved runs so seldom met with, carrying, as it does, through all this disastrous drought the whole of its stock, in excellent condition, and sending at the present moment FAT SHEEP into the Melbourne market; for the supply of which market it is so singularly suited by its position.
Full particulars may be obtained from HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

WATERLOO SUBURB ALLOTMENTS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
TO BUILDERS, MECHANICS, and OTHERS.

The following Choice Allotments in the above Estate, comprising—
Lots 13, 14, and 15 of Section 5
Lots 20, 21, and 22 of Section 6

Terms, Liberal, at Sale.

GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd February,
The residue of the lease for 99 years of the above allotments, all of which are for POSITIVE SALE, to close the Estate, and as they are the only remaining lots of this
HEALTHY SUBURB
the auctioneers particularly invite the attention of intending buyers.

District of Darling Downs, Queensland.
All that compact Station, known as
TINGUN,
Adjoining Goondewindi, on the Macintyre River,
together with
500 (more or less) Head of Cattle, a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered.
Calves, less than 6 months old at time of delivery, given in.
Terms, cash, or equal thereto.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from Messrs. R. P. and S. Y. Marshall to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, February 24th, at 12 o'clock,
The Station TINGUN, highly improved, extensive, and but nominally stocked.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

DISTRICT DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.

The Station GONDIWINDI,
together with
A SMALL MIXED HERD OF CATTLE
(480 head, more or less),
to be mustered and delivered.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from Messrs. R. P. and S. Y. Marshall to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at 12 o'clock,
All that well-improved run, GONDIWINDI, permanently watered by the Macintyre River, and but nominally stocked.
Full particulars in Saturday's HERALD.
Terms, liberal.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
In accordance with the instructions of the proprietor,
ALL THAT CELEBRATED STATION,
in the District of Liverpool Plains,
known as
"WEE WAA SOUTH,"
with
14,000 (MORE OR LESS) FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP, &c., &c.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from Patrick Quinn, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, February 24th, 1869, at 12 o'clock (if not previously sold privately),
The STATION AND STOCK above mentioned—full particulars of which will be found in Saturday's HERALD.

Great and Unreserved Sale
of
STATION PROPERTY.

W. R. HELY has received instructions from the owner (Mrs. Hadcroft) to sell by auction, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Grenfell, at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, 22nd February,
That splendid well grassed and watered station known as TIN-POT STATION, situated in the Lachlan district, equidistant 20 miles from Forbes and Grenfell, and adjoining the well-known properties of W. Cummings, Esq., and J. B. Wood, Esq. The extent of the run is 7 miles square, 150 acres of which are purchased from the Crown.
The improvements consist of an excellent 7-roomed dwelling-house, with garden well stocked with fruit trees; attached are suitable out-buildings, stockyards, woolshed, a large cultivation paddock, securely fenced. Four miles distant from the home station is a newly-erected 5-roomed weatherboard cottage, several shepherds' huts, conveniently situated. The run is excellently watered by large and never-failing springs.
To be sold with the station, about 500 head store cattle, from 2 to 7 years. Also 2500 wethers and 100 ewes, and about 2000 horses. The station is capable of carrying 10,000 sheep.
This will be a bona fide sale, and intending purchasers are requested to view the property.
W. R. HELY, Auctioneer.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS MANNING are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, BRIDGET; to move from his residence, Darling-street, Ultimo, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, opp. Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ARTHUR CARR are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased Wife, CATHERINE, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, the Commodore Inn, St. Leonards, Blue's Point, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—THOMAS HILL (late John Hill and Son), Undertaker, Burdekin-square, William-street; and HILL'S old Establishment, Riley-street.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 15th January, 1869.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Additions to Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool.	
Erection of Police Station, Bullah Delah	
Repairs to Court House, Tenterfield	
Erection of Water-closets, &c., Court House, East Maitland.	
Erection of Kitchen, Hyde Park Asylum	
Painters, Repairs Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	
Emptying Privies, Sydney	
Ditto ditto, Tarban Creek	
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.—1st DISTRICT.	
1-69 Between Boylson's Cross Roads and Bankstown	
2-69 Irishtown, Southward	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 23rd February.
3-69 Between Lansdowne and Cabramatta Creek	
4-69 Between Solomon's and Chisholm's	
5-69 Narellan	
6-69 Between Narellan Tollbar and Corda.	
GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—1st DISTRICT.	
2-69 5th Milestone, Cross Roads, towards Homebush	
3-69 8th Milestone, near Concord, to Barn's house, Pitt-row	
4-69 Fullagar's Hill to west of Public School, Prospect	
5-69 Rope's Creek to St. Mary's	
6-69 South Creek to Bringelly Road	
7-69 Between Penrith and Lapstone Hill	
Erection of a Court and Watch-house, Cundletown	
Carpenters' and Slaters' Work Maitland Gaol	
Erection of Watchhouse, Hargreaves	
Repairs to Bridges, Falbrook and Foybrook Creeks	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 2nd March.
Supply of Ballast and Sleepers, Government Railways	
BATHURST AND CARCOAR ROAD.	
1-69 East Evans' Plains	
2-69 East Halfway House	
3-69 Blayney	
Erection of Bridge at Wellington	
Erection of Court and Watchhouse, Bellenger River	
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.—3rd DISTRICT, 2nd DIVISION.	
1-69 Fish River to Gunning Hill	
2-69 Pinchgut Hill to Metal at 4-66	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 9th March.
3-69 Near Weller's Paddock	
4-69 South of Hillier's to Toll-bar	
5-69 Sharpening Stone Creek	
6-69 Supply of Metal, Goulburn to 7th Mile Post	
7-69 Supply of Metal, 7th to 23rd Mile Post from Goulburn	
8-69 Supply of Metal, 23rd to 46th Mile Post from Goulburn	

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

IMMIGRANTS PER SAMARANG.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned persons for whom passages have been provided to this colony in pursuance of deposits made in this Office, under the Assisted Emigration Regulations, have ARRIVED in the ship SAMARANG, and that they are now prepared to join their friends:—

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Brambley, Zeliah	Timothy Brambley
Edward	Ditto
Brennan, Anne	Anne Walsh
Butler, Susan	Francis C. Woods
Callaghan, Timothy	Patrick Buckley
Crawford, Janet	Henry M'Kean
Cuddy, Patrick	Betsey Cuddy
John	Ditto
Celia	Ditto
Dee, Maria	Johanna Dee
Foran, Margaret	Michael Foran
Gafney, John	Thomas Gafney
Gallagher, Unity	Catherine Hourigan
Glissen, Catherine	Thomas Glissen
Hannan, Mary	Catherine Hannan
Hastings, Ellen	Eliza Hastings
Kelly, Ellen	Anastasia Fluke
Kennedy, Thomas	Michael Kennedy
Kerr, William	David Kerr
Mary	Ditto
Kilmartin, Bridget	Patrick Kilmartin
M'Govern, Francis	John M'Govern
Hugh	Ditto
M'Mahon, James	John M'Mahon
M'Namara, Catherine	John M'Namara
Mannion, Mary	Margaret Mannion
Miles, Mary Ann	Susan Miles
O'Brien, Catherine	Thomas M'Namara
Bridget	
Ryan, Daniel	Thomas Myers
Rynne, John	Margaret Rynne
Mary	Ditto
Scallon, George	Ann Scallon
Ellen	Ditto
Williamson, Janet	Henry Prior.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 17th February, 1869.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest, on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Unlimited Liability.

The undersigned, having full powers to act for the abovenamed Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for Fire and Marine risks of every description.

Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
235, Pitt-street. Lowest rates on buildings.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Local Director—John Alger, Esq.

MARINE policies granted on Hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY OFFICE, 275, GEORGE-STREET.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq. — F. H. Dangar, Esq.
J. De V. Lamb, Esq. — Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.

ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £700,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND exceeds £4,000,000.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital .... One million
Paid-up.......... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), AUSTRALIAN BRANCH, 34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

This Company charges the lowest rates of premium for Fire Insurances in town or country.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Chief Agent.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

HEAD OFFICES, 316, REGENT-STREET; AND 17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN: General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA Life Department, affording peculiar advantages to Officers and others in the Navy and Army, is under the especial patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Annual income—£363,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY
G. O. ALLAN, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEO. THORNTON, Esq., M.L.A.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their Employes.

Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000—Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, George-street, Sydney.
London Office—21, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.

Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either Sydney, Melbourne, or London.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserve Fund	20,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE

PIT—ONE SHILLING.

Re-engagement of the popular favourite, Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, February 17th, will be presented the great Drama, entitled, the
WOMAN IN WHITE!
Anne Catherick, the Woman in White ...... Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.
Laura Fairley, afterwards Lady Glyde ...... Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.

To be followed by the wonderful performance of the AMERICAN COMEDIANS.
PROGRAMME.
GOLDEN SHOE DANCE!
by Messrs. KELLY and HOLLY,
whose peculiar style is said to excel anything of the like character ever attempted.

ETHIOPIAN COMICALITIES.
JOHNNY SCHMOKER.
THE DUMB MUSICIAN,
Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.
THE YELLOW GAL THAT WINKED AT ME!
Mr. HARRY KELLY.

A burlesque speech of ancient, modern, and local hits, entitled
PAST AND PRESENT,
Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.

THE ACTIVE BOY AND GIRL, by Messrs. KELLY and HOLLY.

To conclude with a comic Ethiopian Extravaganza, entitled
THE MASKED BALL.
The QUACKENBUSH, engaged for Ticket-taker ..Mr. FRANK HUSSEY.
Supported by Mr. HARRY KELLY and Mr. CHARLES HOLLY, and the entire strength of the Prince of Wales Company.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The great Drama of THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Anne Catherick, the Woman in White, Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM, in The Woman in White, TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Directress, Miss ROSA COOPER.
Stage Manager, Mr. LIONEL HARDING.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 17,
Last night of the splendid drama of
SATAN IN PARIS,
or the
MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
The favourite artiste
Madame MARIE DURET,
IN SIX OF HER RENOWNED IMPERSONATIONS.
Assisted by Miss Rosa Cooper and the entire strength of the company.
Concluding with a GRAND CONCERT.

THURSDAY EVENING will be produced the only legitimate and recognised version of the great sensation drama,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE,
with all the original scenic and mechanical effects.
Madame MARIE DURET,
and
Miss ROSA COOPER.

MILLION PRICES.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Positive Last Night of SATAN IN PARIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
SATAN IN PARIS. MYSTERIOUS STRANGER. MILLION PRICES.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Remember—Last Night of Madame MARIE DURET as SATAN.

THE TEACHERS' CONCERT at the BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS, THIS EVENING, in aid of the WIDOW and FAMILY of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROSE.

Admission to the body of the hall, 2s 6d; gallery, 1s.

A steamer will leave the Wharf, Erskine-street, at 7 o'clock, to convey the teachers and visitors to Balmain, and will also bring them back after the concert.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LITERARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss AITKEN and others.
MEMBERS' NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 19th instant.
Members: Free to body and gallery; front, 1s.
Others: Body of hall, 1s; front seats, 2s.
Front seats can be secured and reserved at 3s, by previous application to
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary of the Institution.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.
To be played in the Outer Domain, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 4th, 5th, and 6th of March next.

OPERA COMPANY.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of engagement in a newly formed Operatic Company, are requested to forward full particulars in reference to voice, repertoire, terms, &c., to the care of Messrs. ELVY and CO., Music Warehouse, George-street, Sydney, addressed "Opera."

To artistes of acknowledged ability a six months' engagement will be guaranteed, on approval of conditions. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to embrace the lyrical stage as a profession may also apply, stating nature of voice and qualifications.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS. 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.). Sole Proprietors and Managers, Mons. and Madame SOHIER. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

BUTTS' METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—The Proprietor, in returning thanks for past support, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that, in consequence of the purchase of the late premises by the City Bank, the business is removed to Castlereagh-street North, adjacent to the Victoria Club, where the accommodation will be found in many respects superior to the late hotel, and being most centrally situated, commands easy access to the Law Courts, banks, mercantile part of the city, and all places of amusement.

The Proprietor begs to solicit a continuance of past favours, and feels assured that a visit to the new premises, both by town and country gentlemen, will guarantee a continuance of their support.
S. BUTTS.

SELLING OFF. Positively SELLING OFF.

FURNITURE.

To close partnership accounts.

RAPHAEL and CO. offer the whole of their new and varied stock of Colonial and imported FURNITURE (including most elegant Drawing-room Suites, MAGNIFICENT CARVED DRAWING-ROOM CENTRE OTTOMANS (VERY CHOICE), and Whatnots, &c., just received per Ascalon, John Duthie, and Glendower), and a splendid assortment to arrive; Rich Silks, Damasks, Chintzes, Carpets; Chimney, Pier, and Bedroom Glasses; Chandeliers, &c., of new designs; WHICH MUST BE CLEARED OFF TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS, at greatly reduced prices, and invite the public to inspect their large and varied stock.

The business will be carried on as usual with their VERY GREAT FACILITIES till further notice.
RAPHAEL and CO. (late Lenehan and Co.),
181, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

M. BORNSTEIN, Tailor and Draper, &c., 290, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

Mrs. L. BORNSTEIN is desirous of informing all customers and friends that the business will be carried on as heretofore, under the superintendence of a practical and experienced Foreman, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches.

Mrs. L. B., in soliciting a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her husband, until the time of his leaving the colony, reminds her friends and the public that the present stock is replete with every novelty of the season.

EMMA LOTT desires to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Penrith and its neighbourhood, for the kind support her late husband received while carrying on the business of saddle and harness maker; and begs to say she intends continuing the business, and earnestly solicits a continuance of their kind patronage and support.
February 17, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED, Sands's Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1869. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-st.

NOW READY, Sands's Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1869. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-st.

WORKING MEN'S BOOK SOCIETY, 103, Castlereagh-street.—Useful to Sunday School Teachers, Churches, Libraries, &c.—Kitto's Daily Bible, with illustrations, containing readings for the year on sacred history, biography, geography, and antiquities, price 50s. The following works are also on SALE:—Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Children's Prize, British Workman's Almanac for 1869, Band of Hope Hymns, Melodies, Recitation Books. Also an increased supply of the British Workman and Band of Hope Review, by every mail.

1S. PACKET.—5 Quires Cream Note Paper. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

4S. PER 1000 good Commercial Envelopes. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—All the newest designs, at half price. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

VALENTINES.—The finest assortment in Sydney, half price. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

LEISURE HOUR and Sunday at Home, 7s 6d each. W. A. COOKE, Bookseller, 570, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS reduced in price. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-street.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!! W. A. COOKE, Stationer, op. Cathedral.

FICTION—CHEAP.—Fenimore Cooper's Novels, SIXPENCE each, post free 9d; also at Sixpence, a variety of first-class works. At 1s 6d each, Romances of the American War, post free, illustrated; Tales of the Far West, 5 stories, 1s 6d; The Story Teller, 15 tales, illustrated, 1s 6d; five sea novels, 1s 6d, post free 2s each. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

MUSIC AND PIANOS, at ELVY and CO.'S.

The best English PIANOS, at ELVY and CO.'S.

Walnut Trichord PIANOS, from £28.
Popular MUSIC, in great variety.
Un Ballo Opera, Waltzes, Quadrilles, and Galops.
The Hebe Waltzes.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-st.

PIANOS, AT REDUCED PRICES, at J. H. ANDERSON'S.
ERARD'S SUPERB PIANOS.
COLLARD'S MAGNIFICENT PIANOS
BROADWOOD'S CHOICE PIANOS,
HOPKINSON'S and ALLISON'S PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS.
Pianofortes, from £28, full compass.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, in every model.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description.
NEW and POPULAR MUSIC at the REDUCED PRICES.
J. H. ANDERSON, Music Warehouse, 360, George-st.

A HANDSOME GIG for SALE, with Lamps. WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, George-street.

BOMBAY SALT, in bulk and sacks, at WALLACH, BROTHERS, 180, 182, George-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF and Pork, winter cured, at WALLACH, BROTHERS, Export Meat Curers.

HAMBURG Patent Smoked BEEF and Mutton, at WALLACH, BROTHERS, 180, 182, George-street.

MOIR'S NEW LING, in 1-cwt. cases, now landing in splendid condition. W. Riedy, 10, Macquarie-place.

POTATOES, cheapest in Sydney, in any quantity, £5 per ton. M. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen can have their clothes thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and altered, or own material fashionably made up. J. MAXWELL, Tailor, 217, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors south from Market-street.

AS HOUSEKEEPER or Governess, a well educated lady. References. 233, Upper Forbes-street.

A GENTLEMAN, well acquainted with the Southern and Western Roads, is open to take Commissions. A. B. C., HERALD Office.

BEESWAX, wanted to purchase in any quantities. W. LARMER.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, Machinist for Singer's Machine, constant employment. Cavill, grocer, Darling Road.

BOAT.—Wanted, a Light BOAT. F. Smith, opposite Royal Hotel.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE and SOUP KITCHEN, 535, Kent-street South. Men of all kinds on hand.

CITY and Suburban Properties.—Wanted, to purchase. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, Pitt-st., op. Exchange.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATOR wanted. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, 4 experienced ASSISTANTS and Apprentices. Mrs. Hammond, 19, Bligh-st.

GOVERNESS (Resident).—The services of a Lady are required. Instruction in music, &c. A. Z., Ashfield.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements—English, French, music, singing, and rudimental drawing. A. N. C., Post Office, Parramatta.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.—Wanted, a Female ATTENDANT; wages, £40 a year, with board and lodging; unexceptionable references required. Apply at the Asylum.

LEGAL.—A gentleman of many years' experience in the profession, who is competent to take the management of the Common Law, or Equity and Conveyance department of an office, will be open to an ENGAGEMENT at the end of March next. First-class references. Address Kapps, General Post Office, Sydney.

MANTLE-MAKER.—Wanted, an experienced CUTTER and MACHINIST. David Jones and Co.

MATRIMONY.—An Englishman, a planter, in Fiji, wishes to correspond with a lady, with a view to matrimony.

His business requires his presence in Fiji, and so compels him to take the present means of finding a suitable partner. He would not wish the lady's age to exceed his own, 35 years.

His position is good and improving.

Any lady wishing to correspond can exchange cartes by addressing
H. WALGRAVE,
Care of H. B. M. Consul, Fiji.

MANTLE-MAKING.—Wanted APPRENTICES. P. F. Dalton, 90, King-street.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.—A respectable Female would be willing to give her Services to attend upon a Lady, or take charge of children. First-class references. P. H., Mrs. Holdsworth's, Devonshire-terrace, Lower Fort-street.

RANDWICK.—Partial Board and Residence for a single gentleman. Address J. Z., HERALD Office.

SHARP MAN guaranteed 45s weekly; real profits double (bonus £25). Ajax, HERALD Office, sharp.

SMALL PUBLIC-HOUSE wanted, good position. Apply Box 216, Post Office.

STORE Wanted, for Drapery Warehouse, if upstairs must have winch. Jay, Bank-court, King-street.

SITUATIONS wanted, by two young Women (Protestants,)—one as General Servant, the other as Housemaid or Nurse and Needlewoman. Address, for three days, M. A., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Gentlemen desirous of filling the vacant offices of DISTRICT SURGEONS for the South and South-western Districts are requested to send in their applications, with credentials, under cover, addressed to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, by 10 a.m. of Monday, 1st March. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.
JOHN E. MANNING, M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Single MAN, as third hand. R. Newell, Newtown.

TO MACHINISTS.—First-class Hand wanted. Apply Cohen, Brothers, 402, George-street.

TWO Furnished ROOMS required, where there are no children. Terms moderate. H. B., HERALD.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—The Advertiser, at present carrying on the business of a General Store in a rising country town, wishes to meet with one desirous of entering into a payable concern, it being the wish of the advertiser to remove to another part of the colony. The stock will be found in first-class order, and judiciously selected. None but principals. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. E. J. TEBBUTT, 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, APPRENTICES for sewing-machine and dressmaking. Miss Wells, Chisholm, Murray, and Co.

WANTED, a competent MACHINIST (Wheeler and Wilson). Mrs. Johnson, Darling Road, Balmain.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Circular Quay Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. 351, George-st. North.

WHITE double buggy HARNESS, plated and good second-hand set required. A. A. B., Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to buy every description of Left-off Clothing. Highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, that can wash well; good wages. Mrs. Mooney, King's Head, Lower Geo.-st.

WANTED, young Girl, as SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Murphy, dealer, No. 107, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good BISCUIT BAKER. Apply by letter, with references to G. Curdinal, Parramatta.

WANTED, to SELL Four Bales Sodawater Corks, medium quality. Address E. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a large second-hand BOILER. Western Kerosene Oil Co.'s office, 307, George-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, or strong YOUTH, used to the boot finishing. 75, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a steady useful GIRL, about 16. Hillsboro Cottage, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be a good laundress. Mrs. Vial, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, by a Surveyor, a MAN, used to chaining. Apply 10, this morning, 131, William-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Trebeck, Leura, near Council Chambers, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a Competent Cook (a Protestant), a SITUATION. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a tidy little Girl, as NURSE. Mrs. Hardwick, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Curled Hair DEVIL. Apply immediately, stating price, &c., Curled Hair, HERALD.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Jarrott, Royal Oak, Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Dick's Hotel, Balmain.

WANTED, a young GIRL, in a small family, to make herself useful. 137, Phillip-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, at No. 4, Hopeterrace, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED to SELL, a large lot of old BOOKS, at Rushton's, opposite Wesleyan Church, York-st.

WANTED, a good Garden LABOURER. John Johnston, Botany Road, Waterloo Estate.

WANTED, a respectable active young Girl, as General SERVANT. Miss Venters's, 228, George-st. N.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. 139, corner Market and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT.—Apply Burwood Hotel, corner of Margaret and Clarence streets.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, wages 12s; General Servants. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st.

WANTED, a LAD. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. 61, South Head Road.

WANTED, respectable young Person, as General SERVANT. 364, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. City Cloth Hall, 212, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LAD for a butcher's shop. 196, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, MAKERS and FINISHERS. E. J. Tebbutt, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, BOY to strike. Douglass, coach-builder, 112, Pitt-street, near Temperance Hall.

WANTED, MAN to work in a garden; one accustomed to horses. Yates, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to drive a horse and cart; accustomed to dealing preferred. 70, Millery-st.

WANTED, a GALVANIZED IRON WORKER, a good workman. W. S. Friend and Co., York-st.

WANTED, GIRL, 15 years of age. Mrs. Ronan, corner of Liverpool and Victoria sts., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Gould, 282, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, 500 tons Oak or Ironbark FIREWOOD delivered Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st. Dearin and Son.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL of 14 for children. 245, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN and orphan GIRL, to do house work. 181, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a clean Girl, as General SERVANT; references required. 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, Small Goods Man; wages no object, if he knows his business. Hodges, butcher, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as NURSEMAID. Apply Bathurst Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to dispose of old-established BOARDING-HOUSE. 159, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-st.

WANTED, respectable DOMESTICS, immediate engagement; reference. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-st.

WANTED, to SELL new Cabinet SEWING-MACHINE, half cost. 4, Bloomfield-st, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. 247, Pitt-street, next Theatre.

WANTED, INSTRUCTION on Singer's large No. 2 machine. State terms, L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to be useful; age about 15. Apply 205, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE, to take a baby home. Apply 159, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references required. Apply Mrs. Mitchell, 22, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. 159, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young MAN, to deliver bread. Apply to P. Frechill, 109, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a first class MASTER for the clipper brigantine ENTERPRISE. W. Short, Victoria Wf.

WANTED, single MEN, to make elastic-side boots. J. Gough, Crown-street, near Wm.-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT; small family. 201, Victoria-st., top Wm.-st. Thursday.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 49, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL SPRING-CART, Horse, and Harness, together or separate. 116, King-street E.

WANTED, a young Woman, as COOK, for the country. Apply to Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, SITUATION, Housemaid or Nurse, town or country. Good references. Protestant. 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to buy SPRING-CART, HORSE, and HARNESS; open two days. Apply 178, Clarence-street, between King and Market streets.

WANTED, an active good-tempered GIRL, for general work. One used to children. Mrs. Willis, Stanmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, SITUATION, for a Girl of 15, as Under Nurse, or to assist in house work. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, twenty first-class Trousers and Vest HANDS, to finish after the machine. Apply Cohen, Brothers, 402, George-street.

WANTED, a second-hand Wilcox and Gibb's SEWING MACHINE. Address stating terms, to Delta, Post-office, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a good COACH-WHEELER and COACH-SMITH. Apply, at once, to H. Vickery and Cooke, Invincible Coach Works, Glebe.

WANTED, to SELL every description of MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, at reduced prices; the best and largest stock in the town to select from. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, the YOUNG MAN who was obliged with a Note in exchange for a Sovereign, on Sunday Morning last, to CALL as soon as possible on Mrs. Owen, 93, Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a married Couple, a SITUATION in the country, man as groom—can drive well, wife as general servant. Address W. D., care of R. Iredale, news agent, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence for a lady in a quiet family (widow lady preferred) where no other boarders are kept. Answer, stating terms, which must be moderate, to Samson, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 10 or 12 horse new or second-hand portable or fixed Horizontal ENGINE. Particulars and price stated. Apply to R. Reilly, ironmonger, 424, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable and thoroughly competent person, as NURSE (Protestant); good reference indispensable. Apply to Mrs. Massie, Chesterfield, Waverley.

WANTED, the Tradesmen and Working Classes to know—
1 pint English ale, 3d.; gill rum, 4½d.
Elephant and Castle, King and Pitt-streets.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, a 4-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, good yard, in a healthy locality, 15 minutes' walk from the Supreme Court. State price. B. B., Mrs. Clark's, 319, Bourke-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, BOARD; must be within five minutes' walk from City Bank. Address, with terms, to Mechanic, HERALD Office.

WAITING ENGAGEMENT, two respectable young Females—one as Barmaid, the other as Waitress or Housemaid; excellent references. Apply Mrs. Stephenson's Registry Office, 6, Bridge-street. Open for a week.

WANTED, immediately, Married Couple—man must be a good groom, wife cook and laundress; also House and Parlour Maid, for same place. Apply early, Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, who understands her duties, and can give good references. Apply, between 9 and 10, 51, Phillip-street, near Bridge-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a thoroughly competent Groom and Coachman, was two years in last situation, and has good testimonials. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-class SALESMAN, for the Woollen and Ready-made Department. Those with Sydney references only need apply. B. 64, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman, by a respectable single man, aged 30; two years' character from last place. Address J. S., at Mr. Gilson's, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as thorough Indoor Servant, by a man aged 35; thoroughly understands his business; town or country. Address W. T. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Sydney Firm, the LOAN of £1000. To be repaid in four quarterly, or two half-yearly, payments, as may be preferred, with interest at 15 per cent. Security on plant and stock, valued at £4000. No money lenders or brokers need apply. Principals or their solicitors only treated with. Address, in the first instance, by letter to In Confidence, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL to the trade, country buyers, and parties furnishing, 250 rolls China Matting, just landed, in any quantity, cheaper than any other house.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL to tourists and others, 25 nests Camphor Wood Chests and portable Chests of Drawers, very cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard and other eminent makers; also, Harmoniums in rosewood cases, by Alexandre, at exceedingly low prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Dinner Services, newest styles and patterns; also, elegant Tea and Breakfast Sets, and Cut Glassware of every description, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Vases and richly cut Bohemian glass Lustres; also elegant Toilet Ornaments, articles of Vertu suitable for the drawing-room. The largest stock in the colony to choose from. Prices very low, as usual.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL Single and Double Iron Bedsteads, Iron Stretchers, and Bedding of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL 1000 Wood-seated Chairs, at 3s 6d each, and Stair Carpet at 2s per yard.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL Dining-room Furniture, Drawing-room Furniture of every description, Library Furniture, Pier and Toilet Glasses, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Holloware, Brushware, and every other household requisite, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished; partial board if required. Mrs Pearson, 37, Erskine-street.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom for a gentleman, board full or partial. 90, Hunter-street, nr. Macquarie-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OVEN and Shop to LET, 360, Castlereagh-street South.

APARTMENTS, for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen; view of harbour; piano, bath. 9, Stanley-street.

APARTMENTS and separate rooms, with board or partial. 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS,—Suites of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

A VACANCY for Pupils in Ladies' School. Terms mod. Quarter dates from entrance. Spain, HERALD.

A TASTEFULLY Furnished SUITE (board as required), and another Room vacant, at 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper Wm.-st.; a beautiful situation, on Darlinghurst heights; view to the Heads; piano, bathroom, &c.

A MOST comfortable HOME for two to six friends. £1 1s. each—private table. Piano, bathroom, and stable. 'Bus to door, 3d. Twenty minutes' walk to Post Office. 223, Devonshire-street, Surrey Hills.

BELMORE HOUSE.—First-class accommodation for Boarders; terms, 16s. 52, York-street.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

CHANGE OF AIR.—GEORGE DENNY, late of Bowen, mount Kurrajong, begs to notify that he has arranged to occupy the much admired house and grounds at Burradoo for the reception of parties seeking change of air in this healthy and bracing climate. Burradoo is situated on the Great Southern Railway, 2000 feet above sea level, and in close proximity to the country seat of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore.
Address G. DENNY, Burradoo, Bowral.

CHANGE OF AIR.—SUTTON FOREST, three miles from Railway Station.

Parties requiring temporary residence in this cool and salubrious climate, can be accommodated with APARTMENTS in a quiet hotel, or apartments in a cottage adjoining the hotel, with plunge and shower bath. Parties giving notice will be conveyed to and from the train free of charge.
JOHN HORAM, Royal Hotel.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, just vacated by F. Lassetter, Esq., at Kiribilli Point, to LET, containing dining and drawing rooms, each 27 x 21, with bedrooms to correspond; verandah 150 feet long by 12 feet wide, bath room, servants' rooms, coachhouse and stable, and every requisite for a gentleman's family. Extensive water frontage, and a view not surpassed in the colony. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

CLEE VILLA.—To LET, that delightful marine residence Clee Villa, Neutral Bay, with wharf and large water frontage, the house contains eight rooms, with store, and servants' room attached; also, detached store, brick kitchens, and store. The house and grounds, which are extensive, command magnificent views of the harbour, capacious grass paddock for cows, and abundance of excellent water, &c., &c.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMAN can offer another Gent comfortable quarters in Bachelor's Home. Bachelor, HERALD O.

EMU PLAINS.—TO LET, a commodious HOUSE, suitable for a boarding-school, or a large family.

To LET, on Emu Plains, a commodious two-storied brick HOUSE, containing 10 rooms and kitchen, with servants' room attached, together with 7 acres of land fenced in, situated on the bank of the Nepean River, commanding a splendid view of the Zig Zag and surrounding country, is within 10 minutes' drive of Emu Plains, Railway Platform, or 20 minutes' drive of Penrith Station. The house is suitable for a large family, or would suit for a boarding-school for boys, for which there is an immediate opening. For further particulars apply to Sullivan and Tindale, 400, George-street, Sydney.

HOUSE to LET. 153, Castlereagh-street North.

MANLY BEACH, STEYNE HOTEL.—Apartments now vacant. W. Lambourn.

MOUNTAIN AIR, Woodford (late Buss's).—Apartments vacant. J. Sheila.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, Stone HOUSE, 6 rooms, &c., close to Ferry. D. Eldridge, Milson's Point.

NO. 1, CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-sq. Apply Walter Lamb, Esq., Macleay-st.; or W. P. Woolcott.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen, Macquarie-street. Cards, Turner's, Hunter-street.

POTTS'S POINT.—To LET, CAMBRIAN VILLA, Macleay-street.—Commands a magnificent view of the harbour, and contains nine fine lofty rooms and cellar, with pantry, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, and servants' rooms; three-stall-stable, double coach-house, harness and men's rooms, and hay loft; water and gas laid on. Apply C. H. Myles, 9, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South; or W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

QUARRY of excellent Stone to be LET. Apply Hazeland and Co, Lime-street, off Erskine-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE; baths. Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North.

TO LET, a first-class MARINE VILLA, near Potts's Point. C. Mayes, architect, 349, George-street.

TO LET, a genteel RESIDENCE, Glebe Road, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. James Simpson, Bay-st., Glebe.

TO LET, a SHOP, 50 feet deep, George-street, between King and Hunter streets; rent low. E. Curtiss.

TO LET, or for SALE, a Waterside COTTAGE. Jules Joubert, 227, George-street.

TO LET, 128, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, HOUSE, Helena-terrace, Pyrmont, 4 rooms, kitchen; rent 13s. W. Day, 66, Union-st., Pyrmont.

TO LET, NORTHALLERTON COTTAGE, Point-street, Pyrmont. Marine residence. W. Day, Pyrmont.

TO LET, PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL; low rent. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, a ROOM, in a healthy suburb. Address Cooper, dyer, George-street South.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, oven, water laid on, Pleasant-st., Redfern, 7s. Scoles, 71, Clarence-st.

TO LET, at Paddington, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, good yard. T. Alston, Paddington.

TO LET, a Furnished APARTMENT, with use of kitchen. 363, Castlereagh-st., near Liverpool-st.

TO LET, Nos. 33 and 37, Prince-street. Apply Beehive, Prince-street.

TO LET, unfurnished SITTING and BED ROOM, with use of kitchen. 126, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP, 295, George-street. Apply to W. Bond.

TO LET, HOUSES, 3 to 5 rooms; stoves, ovens. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

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TO LET, SHOP and HOUSE, with private entrance, opposite National School, Paddington. Low rent. Water. W. Perry.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Cowper-terrace, lately in the occupation of Mrs. Moss. Apply to Edward Lord, Town Hall.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE, in Tupo-terrace, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a verandah COTTAGE, No. 425, Pitt-street, six rooms, large yard. Apply to S. Thompson, 224, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a first-class COTTAGE, No. 309, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, bath, and washhouses, and large yard. Possession April 1. Apply Shirley, Edgecliff Road.

TO LET or for SALE, at the expiry of the present lease (27th March, 1869,) Winslow, Darling Point, the late residence of Mr. Wyld. Apply to Brown and Co., 16, Spring-street.

TO LET, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the HOUSE and stabling at present in occupation of William Barker, Esq.; contains 6 rooms and good out-offices. Stable, coach-house, in yard separate. Apply to F. Lassetter.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE in Forbes-street at present occupied by R. K. Pillar, Esq., containing verandah, balcony, and six rooms, with pantry, bath-room, and suitable out-offices. Apply to Mr. Donovan, 173, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO BE LET, an airy and commodious HOUSE, at Glebe height, with every convenience for a gentleman's family, including coachhouse and stable. The premises are well drained, and the Sydney water is laid on. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Elmville, next door but one; or at his office, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, CLIFFORD, the residence of F. H. Dangar, Esq., situate at Potts Point. The house contains every possible convenience for a family, has garden, water frontage, boat harbour, bath-room, stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co., Clarence-street.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, the PREMISES of the undersigned, occupying the best business site in the city. Extensive attached stores, large yard, dry cellars 70 x 25 x 10 feet high. Immediate possession.
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TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-class comfortable Family RESIDENCE, with coach-house and stables, in Cumberland-street, opposite Myles's, buildings, commanding a fine view of the harbour, and in a most healthy and respectable locality; rent very moderate. Apply to M. Alexander, offices, 54, Margaret-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS and others.—To LET, 12 ACRES of the famed BOTANY LAND, with a 4-roomed Dwelling, stable, hay-shed, and piggeries, &c. Six acres of the land are highly cultivated and in full crop. There is a never-failing supply of water in all seasons. Apply to Haynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSES, in Elizabeth-street North, 6 and 8 rooms, &c.
House in Darling-street, Balmain, 10 rooms, &c.
Ditto, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.
Ditto, King-street, opposite St. James's Church, 10 rooms, lately occupied by Madame Béné.
Apply M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliff Road, at present in the occupation of M. C. Machardy, Esq., containing a handsome drawing-room 30 feet by 18 feet, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, dressing-room, and bathroom; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stables, garden and large paddock. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, on the main road to South Head, a semi-detached HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with spacious verandahs and covered balcony, the aspect from which commanding a beautiful and extensive range of suburban scenery; this, coupled with the fact of the well-known salubrity of the air, commends itself as a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the look out for houses. Rates and taxes paid. Application for further particulars to H. H. Newman, house and general agent, 126, Elizabeth-street.

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VACANCY for two or three gentlemen. Apply Mrs. Coles, No. 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

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